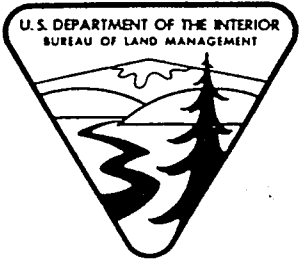


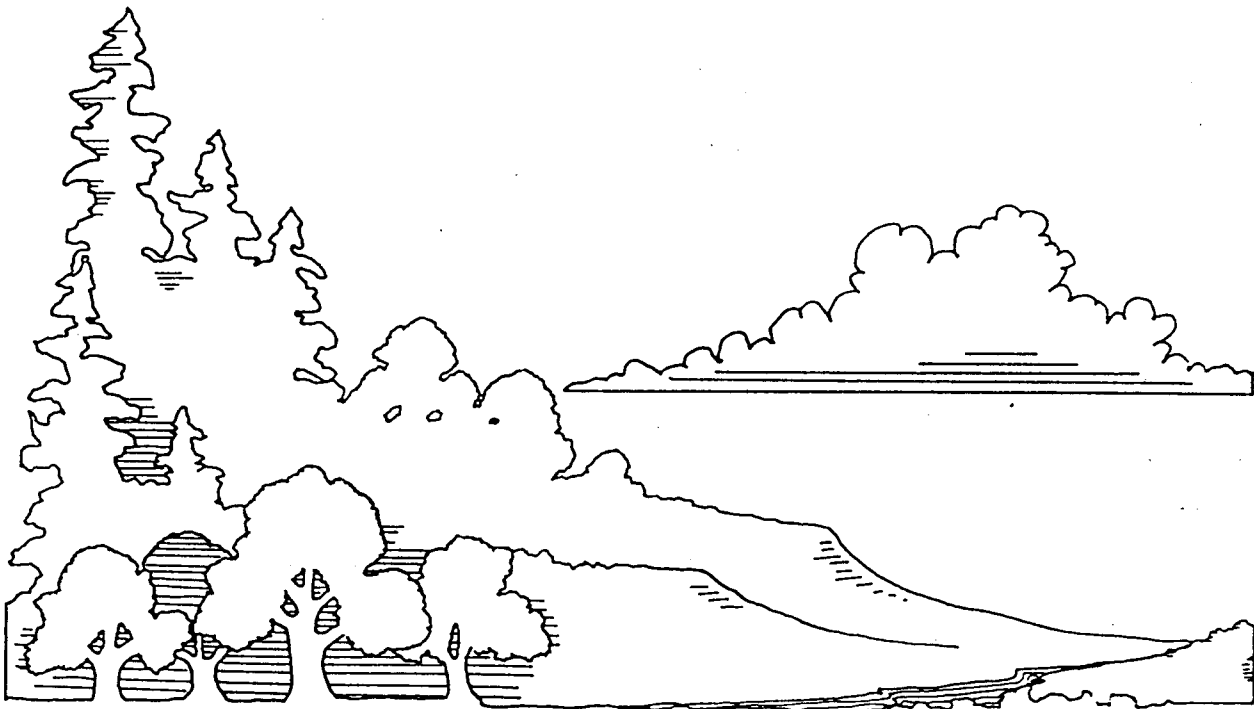


United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Redding Resource Area, California

June, 1993



Redding Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision



BLM Mission Statement

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the balanced management of Public Lands and resources and their various values so that they are considered in a combination that will best serve the needs of the American people. Management is based upon the principles of multiple use and sustained yield; a combination of uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources. These resources include recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, fish and wildlife, wilderness, and natural, scenic, scientific and cultural values.

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United States Department of the Interior

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555 LESLIE STREET
UKIAH, CALIFORNIA 95482-5599



IN REPLY REFER TO:

CA-059
1600/1792

June 1993

Dear Reader:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is proud to share with you this Record of Decision for the Redding Resource Management Plan (RMP). This RMP is a fifteen year strategy on where and how BLM will administer public lands under their jurisdiction within the Redding Resource Area. If fully implemented, BLM public land ownership pattern will shift dramatically from more than 1,000 scattered parcels to less than twenty-five large aggregates of accessible and useful public lands. This strategy will be accomplished principally through land exchanges with the private sector and some transfers of jurisdiction with other agencies and organizations.

Development of the RMP was a four year process of collaboration with the public, State agencies other Federal agencies, and, especially, county governments and local organizations. The public helped BLM identify the main planning issues in early 1989. BLM developed a series of reasonable land use management alternatives to address these issues and released the Draft Redding Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement in 1991. Thorough public review of that draft document led BLM to publish the Proposed Redding Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement in 1992. This Record of Decision is the culmination of this lengthy and rewarding collaborative process.

The public impressed upon BLM the desire to consolidate public lands in areas with outstanding recreational opportunities and unusual or imperiled biological resources. Conversely, existing public lands with limited recreational potential and/or commonplace natural resources were identified for disposal. This document represents BLM's commitment to these public desires and constitutes a compact with the public. Any substantial change to this approved Record of Decision can only be made via a public amendment process.

We at BLM look forward to working with all interested agencies, organizations, and members of the public in implementing this challenging prescription for the future. I encourage you to become involved in implementing this RMP by contacting the Area Manager, Redding Resource Area, Bureau of Land Management, 355 Hemsted Drive, Redding, CA 96002 (916) 224-2100.

Sincerely,

David E. Howell
District Manager

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY.....	1
INTRODUCTION	3
PURPOSE AND NEED.....	3
DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA.....	3
RESOURCE/PLANNING AREA LOCATION (Map i)	4
PLANNING ISSUES ADDRESSED BY THIS PLAN	5
MANAGEMENT CONCERNS	6
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT	6
PLAN MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION.....	7
RESOURCE AREA-WIDE DECISIONS.....	9
LAND USE MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	9
RATIONALE FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION.....	12
MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE	13
ACCESS AND TRANSPORTATION	14
AIR QUALITY	14
CULTURAL RESOURCES	14
FIRE MANAGEMENT	15
FOREST AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT	15
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT.....	17
HYDROELECTRIC AND WATER STORAGE	17
LANDS AND REALTY	17
LIVESTOCK GRAZING.....	19
MINERALS	20
RECREATION	23
SOIL RESOURCES.....	24
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES.....	24
SPOTTED OWL	25
VEGETATION MANAGEMENT	26
VISUAL RESOURCES	26
WATER QUALITY	26
WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.....	26
WILDERNESS.....	28
WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES HABITAT MANAGEMENT	28
MANAGEMENT AREA DECISIONS	30
SCOTT VALLEY MANAGEMENT AREA.....	30
Scott Valley Decision Rationale.....	32
MANAGEMENT AREA LOCATIONS (Map ii).....	31

Table of Contents

KLAMATH MANAGEMENT AREA	33
Klamath Decision Rationale	37
TRINITY MANAGEMENT AREA	38
Trinity Decision Rationale	42
SHASTA MANAGEMENT AREA	43
Shasta Decision Rationale	46
SACRAMENTO RIVER MANAGEMENT AREA	47
Sacramento River Decision Rationale	49
ISHI MANAGEMENT AREA	50
Ishi Decision Rationale	53
YOLLA BOLLY MANAGEMENT AREA	54
Yolla Bolly Decision Rationale	55

SUMMARY

The Redding Resource Management Plan (RMP) identifies the direction for the management of public lands and Federal mineral estate administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) within the Redding Resource Area of north central California. The Redding Resource Area encompasses approximately 247,500 acres of public land and 142,400 acres of Federal mineral estate (Map 5) within Butte, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity counties. Public lands administered by BLM comprise roughly 2.5% of the entire land mass within the Redding Resource Area.

This RMP was prepared under the guidance provided by BLM planning regulations issued under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) and in conformance with regulations established by the Council on Environmental Quality regarding the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970. The RMP is focused on resolving four planning issues identified through a public involvement or scoping process. These issues include: land tenure adjustment (where BLM should provide long term Federal stewardship); recreation management (where and what mixture of recreation activities should be encouraged or discouraged); access (the ability of public users to physically access their public lands), and; forest management (where should forest management be permitted given existing restrictions and changing land ownership). In addition to the planning issues, BLM required decisions regarding a number of management concerns including special designations (Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Special Recreation Management Areas, and waterways eligible for inclusion within the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System) and specific requirements of BLM planning regulations.

To adequately address the issues in such a large geographic area, the Resource Area was broken into smaller pieces termed "management areas". These management areas were established using geographic and political divisions in mind. The management areas are: Scott Valley, Klamath, Trinity, Shasta, Sacramento River, Ishi, and Yolla Bolly.

To assist decision-makers and the public in choosing appropriate solutions to the planning issues, BLM developed five generic land use management alternatives or options for application in all management areas. These alternatives include: NO ACTION (continuation

of existing approved planning guidance); ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUSTMENT; ENHANCEMENT OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL VALUES; RESOURCE USE WITH NATURAL VALUES CONSIDERATION, and; RESOURCE USE. In one management area (Sacramento River) development of a RESOURCE USE alternative was determined unrealistic and dismissed from further treatment. One alternative preferred by BLM was selected for each management area. Collectively, these preferred alternatives constitute the PROPOSED ACTION of the RMP. The PROPOSED ACTION includes a mixture of these preferred alternatives by management area. Only the PROPOSED ACTION is printed in this document. Following is a summary of the preferred alternatives:

ENHANCEMENT OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL VALUES

Sacramento River

RESOURCE USE WITH NATURAL VALUES CONSIDERATION

Ishi, Klamath, Shasta, Trinity

ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUSTMENT

Scott Valley, Yolla Bolly

Under the proposed action BLM would double the size of the Horseshoe Ranch Habitat Management Area to benefit deer. BLM would consolidate ownership in the upper Klamath River corridor to protect river recreation and natural values. Public ownership would be increased in the Shasta and Klamath River Canyons to protect riparian and salmonid values while enhancing recreation. BLM would develop a cooperative agreement, if feasible, with a local organization to manage Quartz Hill. Acquisitions would be made in a portion of the Shasta Valley to protect wetlands and waterfowl. The Trinity River would be managed to protect amenity values associated with the river. Grass Valley Creek watershed in Trinity County would be acquired and managed to reduce erosion. Public land surrounding the Trinity River corridor (excepting the Tunnel Ridge portion of the Trinity Alps Wilderness) and spanning eastward to French Gulch would be managed principally for sustained yield forestry, deer winter range habitat, special status species protection, and dispersed recreation. The Interlakes Special Recreation Management

Area between Kett, Central Valley, Whiskeytown and French Gulch would be managed for a spectrum of recreation opportunities. BLM would improve lower Clear Creek anadromous salmonid habitat and the scenic values of Clear Creek canyon (above Clear Creek Road). The Sacramento River Area including lower Paynes Creek and Battle Creek below Manton Road would be managed for natural values, semi-primitive recreation opportunities and protection of archaeological resources. Deer Creek and Butte Creek canyons would be managed to protect natural values and provide primitive to semi-primitive recreation opportunities. Several thousand acres of public land would be transferred to the U.S. Forest Service. Over 10,000 acres of public land would be available for transfer to state and local government or qualified organizations. More than one-half of existing public lands, principally in western Tehama County and surrounding Scott Valley in Siskiyou County, would be available for exchange to acquire higher public values elsewhere.

To aid in selecting the proposed action of this RMP, BLM considered how implementation of all land use management alternatives would impact seven significant impact topics. These regionally important topics include: anadromous salmonid habitat, ar-

chaeological resources, deer winter range, scenic quality, slender Orcutt grass, (northern) spotted owl, and wetlands/waterfowl.

Full implementation of the proposed action would result in public stewardship of 132.5 miles of anadromous salmonid habitat in key areas. Between 100 and 300 additional archaeological sites would be protected. Up to 38,400 acres of critical deer winter range would have long-term protection for the Weaver-ville and Whiskeytown deer herds resulting in a 15 to 25% population increase in those herds. Public land currently in VRM Classes I and II will have their scenic qualities protected. Elsewhere long-term scenic quality would be maintained or, as in Deer Creek and Butte Creek, enhanced. Nine known sites encompassing 113.8 acres of slender orcutt grass would be protected. Slight degradation would occur to 4,079 acres of existing public land deemed suitable habitat for northern spotted owl, and; 2,007 acres of existing habitat would be protected. BLM would acquire up to 17,480 acres containing wetland habitat in the Shasta Valley and between 200 to 300 acres of additional habitat in the Sacramento River area resulting in a 15 to 25% and 60 to 80% increase, respectively, in dependent waterfowl populations.

INTRODUCTION

The Redding Resource Management Plan (RMP) will guide the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) management of 247,500 acres of public land and an additional 142,400 acres of Federal mineral reserve estate (split estate) (Map 5) within the Redding Resource Area of northern California. Sections 102 and 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) require the Secretary of the Interior to develop land-use plans for all public land under the administration of BLM. This RMP conforms to FLPMA, the planning regulations of BLM found in Title 43, Part 1600 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality in Title 40, Part 1500 of the Code of Federal Regulations requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on significant Federal actions including land use plans in conformance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

PURPOSE AND NEED

The primary purpose of this RMP is to update and integrate BLM land use planning for the Redding Resource Area into a single, comprehensive land-use plan. The approved RMP will update and replace the 1982 Redding Management Framework Plan for the Redding Resource Area. This RMP will provide the overall direction for managing and allocating public land resources and uses in the Redding Resource Area over the next 15 years.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA

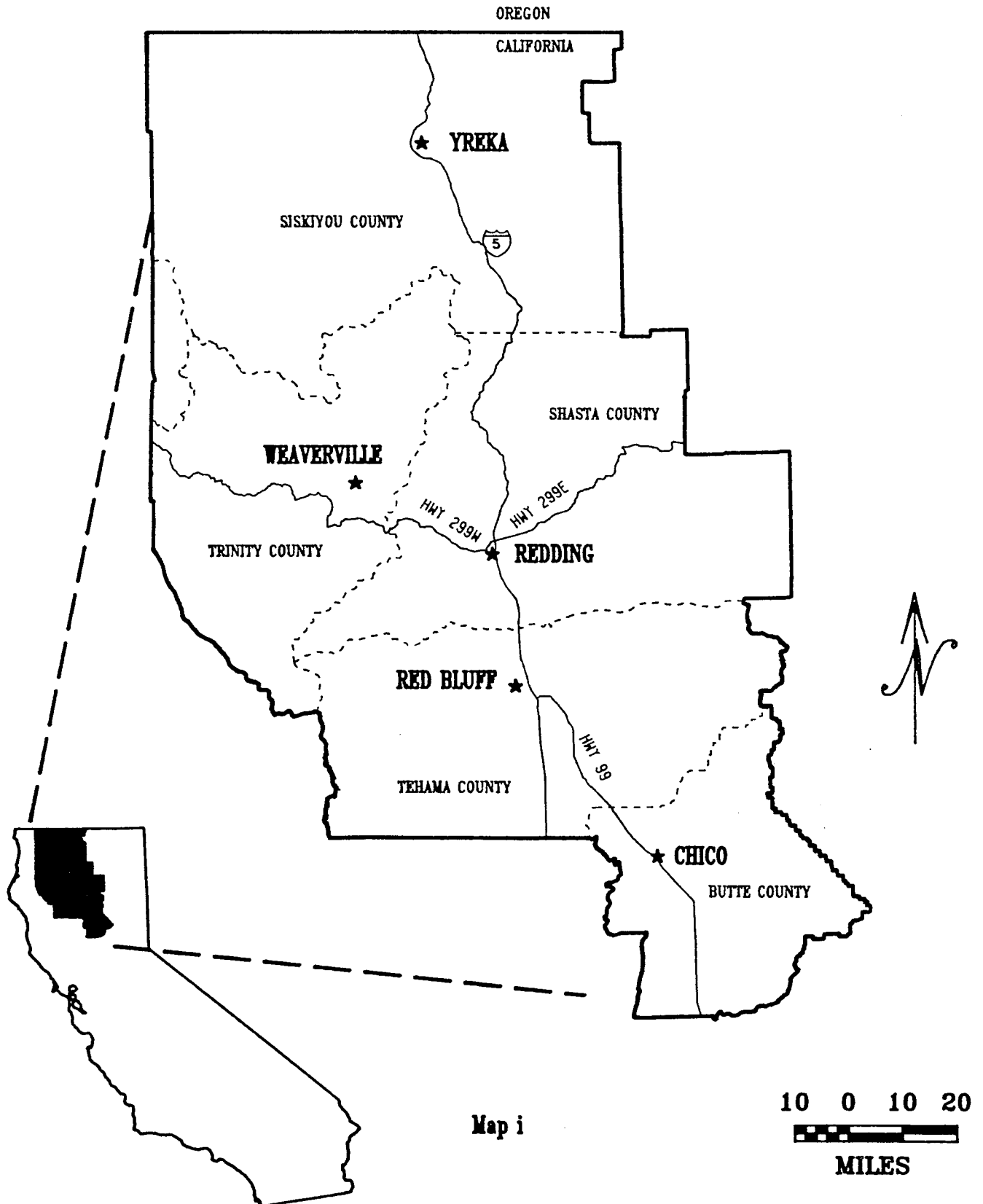
The Redding RMP covers a planning area which is identical to the Redding Resource Area. The planning area encompasses approximately 9,914,000 acres within the north central portion of California. BLM administered public lands total approximately 247,500 acres or roughly 2.5% of the surface of the area within the Redding Resource Area boundary. These public lands are generally scattered throughout the middle, and to a lesser degree, lower elevations of the planning area. The over 1,000 individual parcels of BLM administered public land range in size from a fraction of an acre to over 8,000 acres.

The planning area (Map 1) encompasses all or portions of the five counties of Butte, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity. Approximately one half of the planning area is privately owned land predominantly within the lower elevations or valleys. Significant areas of privately owned interests are within and surrounding the Sacramento, Shasta, Butte, and Scott valleys. The public owned half of the resource area is dominated by the U.S. Forest Service notably the Shasta, Trinity, Klamath and Lassen National Forests. Portions of the Mendocino and Plumas National Forests are also located within the planning area. The overwhelming majority of Forest Service administered public lands are located within the upper elevations of the planning area. Other significant Federal interests within the planning area include: Lassen Volcanic National Park, Whiskeytown Recreation Area (National Park Service), the Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge (Fish and Wildlife Service) and Black Butte Lake (Army Corps of Engineers). Significant State of California interests include Horseshoe Ranch Wildlife Area, Butte Valley Wildlife Area, Tehama Wildlife Management Area (Department of Fish and Game), Latour State Forest (Department of Forestry and Fire Protection) and Lake Oroville State Recreation Area (Department of Parks and Recreation).

Major population centers within the planning area include Redding and Chico. Redding is the job and service center for an urban area of 110,000 persons and the trade area for about 200,000 persons, including the towns of Red Bluff, Weaverville, Mount Shasta, and Burney. Chico is the job and service center for 80,000 persons and the trade area for over 120,000 persons. Yreka, the county seat of Siskiyou County, is the job and service center for roughly 10,000 persons and the trade area for over 40,000 persons.

Recreation, timber, and agricultural activities provide a significant majority of income to regional residents. Governmental employment, services, industry and retail are other notable contributions to the economic foundations of the planning area. The planning area has regional importance to tourists, serving both California and an interstate population. Certain features like Mount Shasta, the Trinity Alps, the Trinity River, the Sacramento River, and Lassen Volcanic National Park attract visitors from the entire nation, and to a lesser extent, other nations.

RESOURCE / PLANNING AREA LOCATION



PLANNING ISSUES ADDRESSED BY THIS PLAN

Planning issues are the major concerns with the management of BLM administered public land within the Redding Resource Area. These issues drive the entire RMP process through all steps of the planning process since the land-use management alternatives, including the proposed action, are designed to address these issues. The environmental consequences addressed in the summary are the probable results of implementing any given land use management alternative as a solution to the planning issues.

The RMP planning team, consisting of various resource specialists, used a scoping process to identify the planning issues. This scoping involved interagency coordination, interdisciplinary brain-storming, and direct public input. Open public meetings were held in Redding (2/13/89), Red Bluff (2/15/89), Chico (2/21/89), Yreka (2/23/89), and Weaverville (2/27/89) to help BLM identify the major concerns of the public. BLM also encouraged and received letters and calls from the public to further define these concerns. Subsequent analysis of public and interagency input by BLM staff defined four planning issues which encompass the majority of concerns for management of BLM administered public lands. These issues include land tenure adjustment, recreation management, access and forest management. The issues have remained consistent throughout the RMP preparation process.

LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENT

The Redding Resource Area consists of more than a thousand individual parcels of public land, scattered through five counties in northern California. Many of these parcels are isolated and have no legal, or in some cases, physical access. Providing adequate management of the resources and public uses of such parcels is in many cases either impossible or prohibitively expensive.

There is a strong demand around cities and other communities for public facilities, urban development and individual needs, plus the infrastructure necessary for these items to function. Other Federal and State agencies, plus Native American Indian groups and private conservation groups have in the past indicated needs for public land to supplement their programs. The thrust of this issue is to identify land needed to meet public needs that the BLM should acquire through purchase, exchange, or donation. In addition, resolution of

this issue will lead to the identification of isolated, difficult to manage, low resource value parcels which may be exchanged for other land within the Redding Resource Area having greater public benefits. A secondary goal is to identify land best suited for transfer to other Federal agencies, State agencies and local governments. Finally, land not needed by other agencies, unsuited for use in exchange programs and difficult or uneconomic to manage by the BLM, may be identified for disposal through sale authorities.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT

The demand for public lands for outdoor recreation uses continues to increase in both intensity and diversity throughout the Redding Resource Area. In many places public lands provide the only readily accessible opportunities to pursue wildland recreation opportunities. Most counties and communities rely upon public lands to fulfill the "Open Space" requirements of the recreation elements of their general plans. These "Open Space" areas play a role in the economic and social health of northern California residents. Through the services provided under the BLM recreation programs, the general public is gaining an understanding and acceptance of BLM management practices, land use opportunities and constraints, and an appreciation of the value of the public lands to them on a personal level. Some recreational uses of the public lands either compete or conflict directly with other recreational uses or non-recreational uses allowed under the public land laws. The challenge under this issue is to provide for recreation opportunities, while resolving conflicts among recreationists and between recreationists, other legitimate public land users, or resource values sensitive to certain types of recreational uses.

ACCESS

Due to the BLM's scattered ownership pattern, the subject of acquiring access is becoming a concern throughout the Redding Resource Area. In many areas the public has been excluded from using public land because surrounding landowners have restricted physical access and the Federal government has no legal access. Historically, the main thrust of the access program has been in support of the forest management program. This was due to the demand for forestry resources and very little competing demands being expressed by the public. However, in recent years the need to "get away" has placed a higher demand for access to all public lands for various recreational activities.

The emphasis of this issue will be to determine where access rights should be acquired for the general public as well as for administrative management purposes. In most cases, access is considered in the land-use management alternatives through land acquisition and consolidation. Specific access routes are not recommended although access is presumed necessary to implement the RMP.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

The current forest management program in the Redding Resource Area is directed by the Sustained Yield Unit-15 Environmental Assessment of 1981 (SYU-15), which identifies the available commercial forest land (location and acres) and specifies the allowable sale quantity. The available commercial forest land also includes public lands which cannot be harvested at all or as intensively as anticipated in SYU-15 because of constraints on forest management practices. These constraints include: Visual Resource Management designations, restrictions along Wild and Scenic Rivers, herbicide use restrictions, special status species, plant and animal habitat requirements, and loss of available commercial forest because of land exchanges. These restrictions placed on forest management by other resource uses and management, and changes in BLM direction due to public demand, make it desirable to examine the current program.

The emphasis of this issue will be to determine which land should be managed for commercial timber production and the management intensity on this land. From these determinations a new allowable sale quantity will be established at a later date.

MANAGEMENT CONCERNS

In addition to those decisions made to resolve the planning issues, BLM uses the RMP process to make other decisions to resolve management concerns. Many of these decisions are required through Supplemental Program Guidance (BLM Manual 1620) and California BLM State Director Guidance. A few decisions are made to address management situations especially applicable or unique to the planning area. These decisions or management concerns are treated within the context of the proposed action or as Resource Area-Wide Decisions.

A list of some of the more significant decisions include: designation of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), designation of Special Recreation Management

Areas, designation of corridors for portions of the Klamath, Trinity, and North Fork Trinity Rivers as existing Recreational components of the National Wild and Rivers System, determinations of eligibility (and preliminary classification) for inclusion of specific streams in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, motorized vehicle use designations, determinations of Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) settings to be maintained, establishment of Visual Resource Management (VRM) classes, designation of major rights-of-way, closure of areas to domestic livestock grazing, and identification of activity plans needed to implement the approved RMP.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

BLM has made a diligent effort to involve the public in the development of this RMP as directed by the National Environmental Policy Act in Title 40, Part 1506.6 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Public involvement was initiated with the issuance of the Notice of Intent published in the Federal Register on December 15, 1988 and February 3, 1989. Five public meetings were held in February of 1989 to help formulate the issues guiding the development of the Draft RMP.

Following the initial issue scoping, BLM met or talked by phone to numerous agencies, organizations and individuals in the development of the land-use management alternatives. In addition to these contacts, BLM reviewed a variety of Federal, state, and local plans in order to coordinate planning efforts and ensure consistency as directed by Section 202 (c)(9) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. A listing of agencies, organizations and individuals consulted and plans reviewed was provided within the Draft Redding Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

The public review and comment period for the DEIS was initiated with the issuance of a Notice of Availability published in the Federal Register on February 13, 1991. Approximately 1,000 copies of the DEIS were circulated through a large initial mailing, individual-copy mailings and over-the-counter distributions. The mailing list was composed of those who had responded during the initial scoping meetings, those indicating an interest in BLM land management planning, and various local, state and Federal agencies having jurisdiction or interest in the resources involved. A partial listing of individuals, organizations and agencies receiving copies of the DEIS was provided within the DEIS and is available at the Redding office.

Subsequent advisory releases coupled with newspaper, radio and television coverage advertised the availability of the DEIS and invited individuals to public meetings. Public meetings were conducted in Chico, Weaverville, Redding, Red Bluff and Yreka during the last week of May, 1991 with approximately 400 people attending the five meetings. The main objective of the meetings was to obtain comments on the DEIS, although staff was available to answer questions pertaining to the document. Those who attended were divided into smaller groups during the larger meetings in order to provide ample time for all individuals to voice their concerns.

Furthermore, BLM gave presentations on the DEIS to the Trinity, Siskiyou, Shasta, Tehama and Butte County Board of Supervisors, as well as the Redding City Council, during the months of June and July of 1991. The main objective of these presentations was to fully inform the local elected officials of the DEIS implications, and to call for comments on the plan.

The closing date of June 28, 1991 for public comments was announced with the publishing of a Notice of Availability in the Federal Register. All comments postmarked by that date were fully assessed by BLM in development of the subsequent Proposed Redding Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). BLM received a total of 203 letters commenting on the DEIS before the June 28, 1991 deadline. In addition to these letters, BLM received comments from the public at meetings as well as by telephone and personal contacts. In all, 314 distinct comments were recorded verbatim, categorized, and later summarized for evaluation. BLM carefully assessed this useful input in development of the FEIS.

The FEIS, dated August 8, 1992, was released to the public by October 1, 1992. Notices of Availability were published in the Federal Register affording all planning participants an opportunity to review the FEIS and, if necessary, protest to the Director of BLM prior to November 30, 1992. During October and November, 1992, BLM again briefed the Boards of Supervisors for all five counties and numerous organizations concerning the proposed action of the RMP.

BLM received six protest letters postmarked by November 30, 1992. An interdisciplinary team of resource specialists critically assessed each protest issue and recommended to the BLM Director to uphold or dismiss each issue. The Director responded to each protesting party with his conclusive determination.

Review of the protest letters prompted two minor changes in the Proposed RMP. Spring-run chinook salmon constitutes an additional outstandingly remarkable value within the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System study corridors of Deer and Mill Creeks. BLM also amended language from "BLM will not acquire any privately owned lands within the Shasta Valley Wetlands area unless acquisition is supported by the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors" to "In all acquisitions BLM will strive to gain the local support and understanding for the action, especially the support of the Board of Supervisors in the affected county".

BLM also elected to make a minor change from the FEIS to allow acquisition of privately owned land in Grass Valley Creek via exchange of public lands located elsewhere. The proposed action of the FEIS would only permit fee simple purchase of private lands. With the recent purchase of the majority of this fragile watershed, BLM determined that exchange would provide an additional mechanism to acquire private inholdings without adversely impacting the property tax revenues of Trinity County.

PLAN MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION

This RMP is intended to provide BLM with direction in land use and management for approximately fifteen years following the publication of this Record of Decision. Although full implementation of the RMP is BLM's goal, certain limitations may not allow BLM to achieve this goal. For instance the RMP will serve as the basis for budget development. If sufficient monies are unavailable to BLM, portions of this RMP may not be attainable. Certain conditions, e.g. non-availability of targeted private lands or discovery of significant resources on public lands identified for disposal, may preclude BLM from completing planned RMP actions. Finally, a dynamic society may impress upon BLM to pursue new goals in lieu of approved actions. In all of these instances, the public will be provided opportunities for input and comment.

BLM will monitor the RMP on an annual or as needed basis. The purpose of this monitoring is to track successful completion of the actions approved by the RMP and to identify needed changes to the RMP. Minor changes in data not necessitating changes in land use allocations, restrictions or uses will be documented in supporting records. Public involvement will not be necessary to perform this plan maintenance.

Introduction

BLM will, however, be required to fully involve the public in any substantive modification of this RMP. Any change to land use allocations, restrictions or uses will be effected only through a formal plan amendment or revision prepared in conformance with BLM planning regulations found in Section 1610.4 of Title 43 of the

Code of Federal Regulations. Agencies, organizations, and individuals with an expressed interest in the Redding RMP, will be informed of any potential consequential changes and will be provided an opportunity to participate in amendment and revision processes.

RESOURCE AREA-WIDE DECISIONS

LAND USE MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED (INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION)

A synopsis of the most important decisions and consequences of those decisions follow. The intent is to provide the reader with a summary understanding of the land use management alternatives and significant impacts described within this RMP. This synopsis is organized by each land use management alternative for the entire Redding Resource Area. Each land use management alternative description is followed by a brief summary of the net impacts to the seven significant impact topics noted in the Summary. The order of presentation of land use management alternatives are: NO ACTION; ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUSTMENT; ENHANCEMENT OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL VALUES (this is considered the "environmentally preferable" alternative); RESOURCE USE WITH NATURAL VALUES CONSIDERATION; RESOURCE USE, and; PROPOSED ACTION. Maps which portray all of these land use management alternatives were found in a packet accompanying the Proposed Redding Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement. The Proposed Action is also exhibited on maps included with this Record of Decision.

NO ACTION

Under this land use management alternative, BLM would continue to emphasize resource management in the Sacramento River Area, the Trinity River corridor, and the Gene Chappie/Shasta Off-Highway Vehicle Area. Cooperative management would continue at Horseshoe Ranch Habitat Management Area, Forks of Butte Creek Recreation Area, the Upper Ridge Nature Preserve, and the Tunnel Ridge portion of the Trinity Alps Wilderness Area. BLM would provide some level of active management in Beegum Gorge, Shasta River Canyon, and scattered lands along the upper Klamath River, Battle Creek, and adjoining Lake Oroville State Recreation Area. BLM would initiate protective acquisitions in Deer Creek canyon. Most existing public lands could be available for exchange on a case-by-case basis.

Full implementation of this land use management alternative would result in public stewardship of 72 miles of

anadromous salmonid habitat in key areas. Between 50 and 150 additional archaeological sites would be managed by BLM. The Whiskeytown deer herd area would have increased public ownership; however, public land ownership would decrease in the Weaverville and Hayfork deer herd areas. Scenic quality would be protected along the Trinity River corridor, Sacramento River, upper Klamath River, Forks of Butte Creek, Beegum Gorge, and within the viewshed of Whiskeytown Lake. Six known sites encompassing 7.6 acres of slender orcutt grass would be protected. Some degradation would occur on 4,798 acres of existing public land deemed suitable habitat for the northern spotted owl, and; 1,288 acres of existing habitat would be protected. BLM would continue to protect 80 acres of existing public wetlands and develop additional acreage when possible.

ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUSTMENT

Under this land use management alternative, BLM would continue to emphasize existing resource management in the Sacramento River Area and the Trinity River corridor. The BLM would moderately increase public stewardship beyond the existing Gene Chappie/Shasta Off-Highway Vehicle Area toward Keswick Reservoir and Spring Creek Reservoir. The Horseshoe Ranch Habitat Management Area would double in size and currently planned acquisitions would continue in the Shasta River Canyon and Forks of Butte Creek Recreation Area. Several thousand acres of public land would be transferred to the U.S. Forest Service. BLM would develop a cooperative agreement with a local organization to manage Quartz Hill, if feasible. More than 10,000 additional acres of public land would be available for transfer to state or local government and other qualified organizations. The majority of public land interests would be available for exchange to acquire higher public resource values elsewhere.

Full implementation of this land use management alternative would result in public stewardship of 82.5 miles of anadromous salmonid habitat in key areas. Between 50 and 650 archaeological sites (the vast majority not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places) would be transferred from Federal administration. Up to 25,000 acres of deer winter range would be exchanged resulting in an 18 to 23% reduction of the deer population in the Weaverville and Hayfork deer herds. Scenic quality would be maintained in the Trinity

River corridor, upper Klamath River, Shasta River Canyon, Quartz Hill, Forks of Butte Creek, Sacramento River area and the viewshed of Whiskeytown Lake. Six known sites encompassing 7.6 acres of slender orcutt grass would be protected. Some degradation would occur on 4,798 acres of existing public land deemed suitable habitat for the northern spotted owl; and, 1,288 acres of existing habitat would be protected. BLM would continue to protect 80 acres of existing public wetlands and develop additional acreage when possible.

ENHANCEMENT OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL VALUES

Under this land use management alternative, BLM would emphasize: protection of deer winter range; protection of native wetlands; protection of riparian corridors; restoration of anadromous salmonid habitat; protection/enhancement of northern spotted owl habitat; maintenance of scenic quality; conservation of cultural resources, and; enhancement of non-motorized recreational opportunities. Resource use would be permissible in a few areas; however, significant constraints would limit actions to those with negligible impact on natural and cultural values with local (or greater) importance. Major public land consolidation and acquisition efforts would occur in: Horseshoe Ranch Habitat Management Area; Jenny Creek; Upper Klamath River/Shovel Creek; Shasta and Klamath River Canyons; Shasta Valley Wetlands; Shasta Grass Lake; Quartz Hill; the lower Scott Mountains (immediately southwest of Scott Valley); the Weaverville deer herd/Trinity River viewshed; Grass Valley Creek watershed; spanning the Trinity Mountains between Lewiston and French Gulch; the Interlakes Special Recreation Management Area between Kett, Central Valley, Whiskeytown, and French Gulch; Lower Clear Creek; upper Middle Fork of Cottonwood Creek/Beegum Creek; Sunflower Flat; Sacramento River/Battle Creek/Paynes Creek; Deer Creek; Butte Creek, and; Kanaka Peak.

Full implementation of this land use management alternative would result in public stewardship of 158.5 miles of anadromous salmonid habitat in key areas. Between 250 and 350 additional archaeological sites would be protected. Up to 38,400 acres of critical deer winter range would have long-term protection in the Weaverville and Whiskeytown deer herds resulting in a 15 to 25% population increase in those herds. Scenic quality would be maintained throughout most of the public lands within the Redding Resource Area described above. Nine known sites encompassing 113.8 acres of existing public land deemed suitable habitat for the

northern spotted owl would be protected. Up to 31,774 acres containing existing wetland habitat would be acquired in Shasta Valley and Shasta Grass Lake resulting in a 15 to 25% long-term increase in waterfowl production. Between 200 and 300 acres of additional wetlands would be protected in the Sacramento River Management Area (Bend area) with a 60 to 80% increase in local waterfowl population.

RESOURCE USE WITH NATURAL VALUES CONSIDERATION

Under this land use management alternative BLM would expand the Horseshoe Ranch Habitat Management Area to benefit deer. BLM would consolidate ownership in the upper Klamath River corridor to protect river recreation and natural values. Public ownership would be increased in the Shasta and Klamath River Canyons to protect riparian and anadromous salmonid values. Acquisitions would be made in a portion of the Shasta Valley to protect wetlands and waterfowl. Public land consolidation in the lower Scott Mountains and Quartz Hill (adjoining Scott Valley) would enhance sustained yield forestry while protecting deer winter habitat and important northern spotted owl habitat. The Trinity River corridor would be managed to protect amenity values associated with the river. Grass Valley Creek watershed in Trinity County would be acquired and managed to reduced erosion. Public land surrounding the Trinity River corridor (excepting the Tunnel Ridge portion of the Trinity Alps Wilderness) and spanning eastward to French Gulch would be managed principally for sustained yield forestry, deer winter range habitat, special status species protection, and dispersed recreation. The Interlakes Special Recreation Management Area between Kett, Central Valley, Whiskeytown and French Gulch would be managed for a spectrum of recreation opportunities. BLM would improve lower Clear Creek anadromous salmonid habitat and the scenic values of Clear Creek canyon (above Clear Creek Road). Three areas in western Tehama County would be managed for deer winter habitat, sustained yield forestry, special status species protection and dispersed recreation. The Sacramento River Area, Battle Creek, Paynes Creek, Butte Creek, and Deer Creek would be managed for recreation and natural values. Several thousand acres of public land would be available for transfer to state or local government and other qualified organizations. Approximately one-fourth of existing public lands would be available for exchange for higher public values elsewhere.

Full implementation of this land use management alternative would result in public stewardship of 132.5 miles of anadromous salmonid habitat in key areas. Between 150 and 250 additional archaeological sites would be protected. Up to 38,400 acres of critical deer winter range would have long-term protection in the Weaverville and Whiskeytown deer herds resulting in a 15 to 25% population increase in these herds. Scenic quality would be maintained along the Trinity River corridor, upper Klamath River corridor, Sacramento River corridor, the Shasta and Klamath Rivers Canyon, Whiskeytown Lake viewshed, Shasta Dam Scenic Drive, Muletown Road, and Butte Creek. Scenic quality would be enhanced in Deer Creek. Nine known sites encompassing 113.8 acres of slender orcutt grass would be protected. Slight degradation would occur to 4,079 acres of existing public land deemed suitable habitat for northern spotted owl, and; 2,007 acres of existing habitat would be protected. BLM would acquire up to 17,480 acres containing wetland habitat in Shasta Valley and between 200 to 300 acres of additional habitat in the Sacramento River Management Area (Bend area) resulting in a 15 to 25% and 60 to 80% increase, respectively, in dependent waterfowl populations.

RESOURCE USE

Under this land use management alternative BLM would continue existing management within the Horseshoe Ranch Habitat Management Area, Shasta River Canyon, and dispersed public lands along the Klamath River. Public lands would be consolidated in Quartz Hill and upper Duzel Creek/Noyes Valley Creek/Meadow Gulch to enhance long-term sustained yield forestry. BLM would also consolidate public land ownership between Lewiston and French Gulch, surrounding a narrowed Trinity River corridor, Duncan Creek, Elkhorn/Valentine Ridges, Tedoc Mountain and Butte Creek for sustained yield forestry and dispersed recreation. BLM would moderately increase the Gene Chapie/Shasta Off-Highway Vehicle Area toward Keswick Reservoir and Spring Creek Reservoir. Several thousand acres of public land scattered through the Redding Resource Area would be transferred to the U.S. Forest Service. BLM would consolidate public ownership within the Sacramento River/Lower Battle Creek/lower Paynes Creek to protect natural values and enhance recreational opportunities. More than 10,000 acres of public land would be available for transfer to local and state government or qualified organizations. Approximately one-third of existing public land would be available for exchange to acquire higher public values elsewhere.

Full implementation of this land use management alternative would result in public stewardship of 69 miles of anadromous salmonid habitat in key areas. Approximately 100 additional archaeological sites would be managed in public ownership; but, significant degradation or destruction will occur to 15 important sites. Up to 25,000 acres of deer winter range would be exchanged resulting in an 18 to 23% reduction in the Weaverville and Hayfork deer herds. Scenic quality would be maintained in the narrowed Trinity River corridor, Sacramento River corridor, and minor public holdings in the upper Klamath River. Elsewhere, scenic quality could be degraded. Nine known sites encompassing 113.8 acres of slender orcutt grass would be protected. Moderate degradation would occur to 4,079 acres of existing public land deemed suitable habitat for northern spotted owl, and; 2,007 acres of existing habitat would be protected. Between 200 and 300 acres of additional wetlands would be protected in the Sacramento River area resulting in a 60 to 80% increase in locally dependent waterfowl. Wetlands in the Shasta Valley would continue to degrade affecting waterfowl production and wetland habitat on up to 16,000 acres.

PROPOSED ACTION

This land use management alternative represents a mixture of the preferred alternatives selected by BLM for each management area as noted in the SUMMARY. Under this land use management alternative, BLM would double the Horseshoe Ranch Habitat Management Area to benefit deer. BLM would consolidate ownership in the upper Klamath River corridor to protect river recreation and natural values. Public ownership would be increased in the Shasta and Klamath River Canyons to protect riparian and salmonid values. BLM would develop a cooperative agreement with a local organization to manage Quartz Hill, if feasible. Acquisitions would be made in a portion of the Shasta Valley to protect wetlands and waterfowl. The Trinity River would be managed to protect amenity values associated with the river. Grass Valley Creek watershed in Trinity County would be acquired and managed to reduce erosion. Public land surrounding the Trinity River corridor (excepting the Tunnel Ridge portion of the Trinity Alps Wilderness) and spanning eastward to French Gulch would be managed principally for sustained yield forestry, deer winter range habitat, special status species protection, and dispersed recreation. The Interlakes Special Recreation Management Area between Kett, Central Valley, Whiskeytown and French Gulch would be managed for a spectrum of recreation opportunities. BLM would improve lower Clear Creek

anadromous salmonid habitat and the scenic values of Clear Creek canyon (above Clear Creek Road). The Sacramento River Area including lower Paynes Creek and Battle Creek below Manton Road would be managed for natural values, semi-primitive recreation opportunities and protection of archaeological resources. Deer Creek and Butte Creek canyons would be managed to protect natural values and provide primitive to semi-primitive recreation opportunities. Several thousand acres of public land would be transferred to the U.S. Forest Service. Over 10,000 acres of public land would be available for transfer to state and local government or qualified organizations. Approximately one-half of existing public lands, principally in western Tehama County and surrounding Scott Valley in Siskiyou County, would be available for exchange for acquiring higher public values elsewhere.

Full implementation of this land use management alternative would result in public stewardship of 132.5 miles of anadromous salmonid habitat in key areas. Between 100 and 300 additional archaeological sites would be protected. Up to 38,400 acres of critical deer winter range would have long-term protection in the Weaver-ville and Whiskeytown deer herds resulting in a 15 to 25% population increase in those herds. Scenic quality would be protected in all areas with public land currently in Visual Resource Management Classes I and II. Elsewhere long-term scenic quality would be maintained or, as in Deer Creek and Butte Creek, enhanced. Nine known sites encompassing 113.8 acres of slender orcutt grass would be protected. Slight degradation would occur to 4,079 acres of existing public land deemed suitable habitat for northern spotted owl, and; 2,007 acres of existing habitat would be protected. BLM would acquire up to 17,480 acres containing wetland habitat in the Shasta Valley and between 200 to 300 acres of additional habitat in the Sacramento River area resulting in a 15 to 25% and 60 to 80% increase, respectively, in dependent waterfowl populations.

RATIONALE FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

The rationale for selecting the preferred alternative for each management area is found at the end of each management area discussion under MANAGEMENT AREA DECISIONS, RATIONALE FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION. In addition to these management area-specific rationales, BLM has reasons for selecting the mixture of preferred alternatives which comprise the Resource Area-wide proposed action. BLM also has

rationale for not selecting other Resource Area-wide alternatives, i.e. No Action. The Resource Area-wide rationale considers: public interest, caliber of resource values, ability to fund or implement the decisions of the RMP, and impacts to local agencies, especially county governments.

The Resource Area-wide NO ACTION alternative provides little direction from the public except in very few areas. It leaves BLM with little guidance regarding which other public lands should be retained and actively managed in the public interest. Active management capabilities would continue to be hampered by trespass resolution and administrative costs associated with processing individual application for uses of the scattered public lands. Areas of significant resource values would continue to be threatened by private development. In some instances, e.g. Sacramento River, Clear Creek, Interlakes Special Recreation Management Area, opportunities would be lost to provide comprehensive management and improve public use opportunities.

The Resource Area-wide ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUSTMENT alternative would essentially strengthen the affirmative management commitments of BLM in areas already under BLM administration. With the sweeping disposal of public lands into the private sector or transfer to other agencies, this alternative would be easily funded. It would not, however, provide for significant increases in public use opportunities. In some instances, e.g. Sacramento River, Clear Creek, and the area west of Redding, future public use opportunities would likely be lost through land development. Areas of significant regional resource values, e.g. Shasta Valley wetlands and Grass Valley Creek watershed, would not likely be protected or made available for non-impairing recreational uses.

The Resource Area-wide ENHANCEMENT OF NATURAL VALUES alternative would roughly double the amount of acreage under BLM administration. It would place hardships on local agencies, e.g. Siskiyou County could lose up to 110,000 acres from their private property tax base. BLM could not realistically fund such an alternative which would greatly increase agency commitments with no anticipated increase in operational monies. Some of the areas identified for acquisition have limited public interest, resource values, and use opportunities, e.g. Noyes Valley/Duzel Creek, Sunflower Flat, and Middle Fork Cottonwood/Duncan Creeks. In addition, BLM would still be hampered by trespass resolution and administrative costs on public lands near Redding.

The Resource Area-wide RESOURCE USE WITH NATURAL VALUES CONSIDERATION alternative would generally be feasible. It would greatly increase BLM commitments and public acreage within the planning area. Siskiyou County could lose up to 86,000 acres from their private property tax base. Tehama County could lose substantial private property acreage as well. Some areas possess limited resource values and have limited public use opportunities, e.g. Sunflower Flat, Middle Fork Cottonwood Creek, and Noyes Valley/Duzel Creek. Administration of these areas would divert BLM's fiscal and human resources from other areas with regionally significant values and public use opportunities. Therefore, BLM would likely have limited success in meeting the obligations of the RMP if this alternative was selected.

The Resource Area-wide RESOURCE USE alternative would not significantly protect certain significant resource values in areas important to the public, e.g. Trinity River corridor, Grass Valley Creek watershed, and the Shasta Valley wetlands area. Future public use opportunities would likely be lost in Clear Creek and the area west of Redding. In many areas, public interest has been low and/or future recreational use opportunities would be minimal, e.g. Wells Creek, Elkhorn Ridge, Duncan Creek, Duzel Creek and upper Butte Creek.

The PROPOSED ACTION is designed to protect regionally significant values, e.g. Shasta Valley wetlands, Sacramento River, Trinity River, Grass Valley Creek watershed. It also responds to public interest in providing future recreation use opportunities in these areas and others, e.g. Clear Creek, Interlakes SRMA, Horseshoe Ranch, Klamath River, and Butte Creek. It also recognizes the impact on local agency revenues by potentially decreasing public land ownership in three counties. In two counties, the potential loss of privately-owned acreage is tempered by land values to some degree. In Shasta County, public lands identified for disposal generally have high potential taxable values due to proximity to Redding. Conversely, lands identified for acquisition are generally zoned natural habitat or timber production and have low taxable values. In Trinity County, disposal of public lands near Weaverville and Hayfork should offset purchases of remote privately owned lands for the same reason. A complicating factor for Trinity County is the proposed acquisition of the Grass Valley Creek watershed. If the Federal government acquires the up to 22,000 acres within the watershed, disposal of other public lands within the county may be necessary to off-set potential impacts to the private property tax base. Alternatively, the Federal

government may consider some allocation of services or funds to compensate for the loss of the privately-owned timber production lands. The acquisition of Grass Valley Creek and its rehabilitation will depend on additional monies in BLM's fiscal budget. With this exception, the PROPOSED ACTION alternative is feasible and within the fiscal capabilities of BLM.

MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Management guidance consists of discretionary and non-discretionary procedures followed by the BLM Redding Resource Area at the time of publication of this Record of Decision. Non-discretionary procedures are required by law and Federal regulations. BLM is also required to conform with other existing, approved plans developed by BLM and, to the extent feasible, plans developed by other Federal, State or local agencies. Discretionary guidance includes professional standards and managerial policies. Professional standards consist of commonly accepted procedures referred to variously as: standard operational procedures, best management practices, (minimum) mitigation measures, and (minimum) monitoring measures. Managerial policies include Area Manager decisions or guidelines as well as formal policy established by the BLM or the Department of the Interior.

Management guidance provided in this Record of Decision is not entirely comprehensive nor static. Guidance will reasonably change during the life of the RMP due to passage of new laws, development of new regulations, improvement of management practices, and institution of new policies.

Unless stated otherwise in the resource specific sections (e.g. ACCESS AND TRANSPORTATION; AIR QUALITY; ETC.) below, all public lands identified for disposal will be managed as follows until the final disposal action is complete.

1. Protect or maintain the existing condition of the resources.
2. Existing leases, contracts or other authorizations will be continued until specifically canceled or terminated under the terms of the authorizing Code of Federal Regulations sections.
3. No long-term fiscal commitments will be entertained unless it is necessary to protect the existing condition of the resources or to ameliorate deteriorating conditions

which adversely affect the marketability of lands identified for disposal.

4. Current land exchanges with signed exchange agreements will continue to be processed through completion, even though the results of the exchange may contradict the proposed plan.

ACCESS AND TRANSPORTATION

The transportation plan for the Redding Resource Area will be amended to reflect the decisions made by this RMP. Specific access routes and transportation developments can not be reasonably identified until all activity level planning is completed subsequent to and consistent with the RMP. The transportation plan will be modified to remove unnecessary roads and trails and add access routes as detailed in the activity plans and, as necessary, project plans.

Since access and transportation requirements are site specific in nature, assessments of environmental impacts will not be considered within this RMP. Similarly, the environmental impacts due to the access needs of other public agencies or the private sector can not be reasonably addressed within this RMP. Consideration of environmental impacts for specific access and transportation developments are, therefore, deferred to future planning efforts by BLM or other agencies as appropriate.

AIR QUALITY

Air quality degradation would be minimized through strict compliance with Federal, state, and local regulations and implementations plans. For example, air quality impacts from prescribed burns are limited by BLM Manual 7723 (Air Quality Maintenance Requirements), which requires a state-approved open burning permit prior to implementation. These impacts would be small in scale and dispersed through the planning area. Increasing off-highway vehicle use in designated areas might accelerate soil erosion and increase dust emissions; however, dust suppression control devices would not be practical. Additional management activities include monitoring, analysis, and impact mitigation on a project-specific basis, which assure compliance with applicable regulations and implementation plans. In no case are significant adverse impacts to air quality expected under any of the land use management alternatives.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Prior to approval of any Federal authorization on public lands, the BLM is obligated to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act. Section 106 of the Act (as implemented under 36 CFR 800 and a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement among the California Office of Historic Preservation, the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and BLM) requires identification and full consideration of any historic or archaeological sites located within a project area or on lands identified to transfer to any non-Federal entity. An agreement with the State Lands Commission provides a mechanism for minimizing damages to cultural resources in the conveyance of public lands to the Commission. Consideration of cultural resources requires an evaluation of resource value and susceptibility to direct and indirect impacts. Significant archaeological or historic sites will not be damaged by BLM-authorized undertakings or transferred from Federal jurisdiction without appropriate impact mitigation measures.

Review of a 43 CFR 3809 mining notice does not involve discretionary decision-making on the part of the BLM and therefore does not constitute an undertaking as specified in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and is not subject to procedural requirements of 36 CFR 800. However, 43 CFR 3809 specifically provides for the protection of cultural properties by initially prohibiting mining operators from knowingly disturbing or damaging them. The need for a cultural resource field inventory in response to a notice should be determined on the basis of professional judgment and is left to the discretion of the Redding Area Manager. Indirect impacts to cultural resources resulting from improving road access into formerly remote areas are recognized as potentially adverse. Current research will determine if and where these impacts are occurring. Impacts to cultural resource values in the form of artifact breakage or destruction of structural features resulting from vehicle activity associated with prospecting could also occur.

BLM Manual 1623.1 requires that all cultural resources known or expected to occur on public land within the planning area (Redding Resource Area) be managed for their information, public, or conservation values. Furthermore, BLM must identify specific directions which will assist in managing these cultural resources for the stated values. Due to the land ownership changes proposed under various land use management alternatives, decisions regarding specific management objec-

tives for cultural resources are deferred until development of subsequent activity plans.

General management direction applicable to all cultural resources and land use management alternatives include: administrative and physical measures to protect sites, monitoring of known sites on lands in long-term BLM administration, surveillance by law enforcement personnel in problem areas, and use of qualified organizations or the public in cooperative study of cultural resources. Public education, research, the excavation of archaeological resources, and involvement of interested parties (principally American Indians) must conform with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

Under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, it is the policy of the United States to protect and preserve the right of native peoples to believe, express, and exercise their traditional religious beliefs. BLM must conform with this expression of First Amendment rights. Prior to authorizing any surface disturbing action or approval of land uses, BLM solicits appropriate consideration of American Indian concerns including any potential impact to traditional beliefs and heritage values. Analysis of these specific concerns is deferred to preparation of activity plans, project plans, and associated environmental analyses. BLM has, however, solicited American Indian input for consideration in developing land use management alternatives in this RMP and during previous planning efforts.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Any fire occurring on public lands would be suppressed. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Special Recreation Management Areas, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic River corridors (study and designated), and certain other public lands will require modified suppression techniques to protect the known values. Modified suppression techniques will be identified in subsequent activity plans for these critical areas.

Prescribed burn plans for hazard reduction and vegetation management activities include appropriate environmental analyses in conformance with the National Environmental Policy Act. No specific areas are identified in this RMP and assessment of environmental consequences is deferred to activity and project planning phases.

FOREST AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

The Redding Resource Area forest management program is operating under the "Timber Management Environmental Assessment for Sustained Yield Unit 15", referred to as SYU-15. SYU-15 considered four different levels of timber harvest and specific mitigation measures. The analysis concluded that no significant impacts to the natural or human communities would result from the implementation of any of the alternatives (management intensities) except for the impacts on old-growth dependent wildlife species.

The specific timber management criteria (harvest methods, silvicultural systems and mitigation measures) discussed in SYU-15 will remain common to all RMP land use management alternatives for all management areas. The intensity of management may change by management area; however, it will not exceed the management intensity of SYU-15 Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative) which was selected and implemented in 1981.

The only exceptions to guidance provided by SYU-15 is when the Available Commercial Forest Land (ACFL) is managed for the enhancement of other resources. Two examples of this situation are Owl Habitat Areas (O.H.A.s) which are also referred to as Designated Conservation Areas within the Draft U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service "Recovery Plan", and Wild and Scenic River corridors. This category of management would not eliminate forest management activities in O.H.A.s but such activities would be permitted only to enhance the habitat of the northern spotted owl. Forest management activities within designated or study corridors of the National Wild and Scenic River System would not be allowed to detract from the outstandingly remarkable values which led to their designation or determination of eligibility.

Any impact to the economy (positive or negative) of the local communities caused by the increase or decrease of timber harvest in the RMP alternatives is insignificant. When considered on a regional basis (the Redding Resource Area) this office manages approximately 1.2% of the total commercial forest land base and contributes approximately 0.4% of the total timber harvest. Both figures are considered to be insignificant.

Prior to SYU-15 the Timber Production Capability Classification (TPCC) inventory was conducted to determine which lands were forested. The forested lands were further classified as commercial - non-problem; com-

mercial - restricted; withdrawn; woodlands; and non-commercial. The TPCC inventory indicated a total of 40,227 acres of available commercial forest land referred to as the "timber base". The allowable sale quantity from the timber base was set at 5.5 million board feet. Through recent TPCC inventories 1,076 acres of the original timber base have been determined to be unsuitable for management as commercial timber resulting in an available commercial forest land base of 39,151 acres in the existing (pre-Record of Decision) situation.

Approximately 77,000 acres of woodlands were identified during the TPCC inventory. Management of these lands is generally limited to the harvest of minor forest products such as fuelwood, posts and poles, when such harvest is not in conflict with the management of other resources.

The selection of the proposed action and the implementation of the RMP will have an effect on the available commercial forest land acreage and the associated allowable harvest. Since many decisions cannot be implemented immediately, any increase or reduction in the timber base will occur slowly. As a result the available commercial forest land and the associated allowable harvest will be in flux for several years. For this reason the Resource Management Plan will not establish an allowable harvest level.

Specific impacts due to forest and woodland management practices will be considered, through an Environmental Assessment process, prior to project implementation. Special status species (including the spotted owl) which are dependent on old-growth forests are managed and protected in conformance with the management guidance stated in this chapter under "Special Status Species" and "Spotted owl".

Lands available for "intensive" management of forest products are areas where forest management is the primary use and where other resources or values occur but are not emphasized. "Restricted" management refers to areas where multiple use or other resource values are emphasized but timber harvest occurs. The "enhancement of other uses" category includes forest management activities specifically for the benefit of other resource uses or values. No forest management is planned in the areas classified as "not available". The intensive, restricted, and enhancement of other uses categories combined constitute the "available commercial forest land" (ACFL) which is the acreage used to calculate an annual allowable harvest.

Although the acreage in the "enhancement of other uses" category is included in the ACFL, its contribution to the annual allowable harvest will be minimal due to the 85-95 percent reduction in timber harvest imposed by the severe management restrictions placed on land in that category. Management practices would be determined by the needs of the resources that are to be improved. Some examples would be small patch cuts (3 acres or less) to improve browse or other habitat needs; selected trees could be removed for public safety or to improve the view from a scenic over-look; biologists may prescribe certain stand manipulations to improve spotted owl habitat; salvage may be implemented following catastrophic events such as fire, insect epidemics or landslides.

Available commercial forest land acreage that is designated for disposal in this plan will be classified as "restricted management" and will be managed until transferred from BLM administrative jurisdiction. The restricted management actions on the disposal lands would not permit any long term investment or commitments but would allow actions necessary to protect or maintain current or potential value of the resources. Forest management would be accomplished using temporary easements, limited road construction and harvest methods that will minimize the need for reforestation. These management actions should not diminish the ability of the land to be exchanged. No green (non sanitation/salvage) timber sales would be permitted. Actions that would be allowed include but are not limited to the following:

- pre-commercial thinning
- seedling protection and release
- sanitation/salvage timber harvest

The forest stands being managed under "intensive" would be managed within a rotation that is optimum for timber production for that particular site (approximately 80 to 100 years). Areas managed under "restricted" would be subject to a wide array of biological, visual, cultural and social controls (beyond what is already required by law) and therefore the rotation would be longer than that considered optimum for timber production. This category would be similar to the management defined in SYU-15, Proposed Action, except in the areas designated for disposal which would have the above restrictions applied. Management of those areas classified as "enhancement of other resources" would center around the creation or retention of the characteristics desired for the target species or ecosystem. No timber

harvest is planned for those areas classified as "not available".

When forest management is not mentioned in the alternative description as a resource condition objective, timber harvest may occur only for the enhancement of other resources or if not in conflict with the management of natural or cultural values.

Large or extensive clear cuts are not planned. However, some areas may have to be clear cut as a result of fire, insect or disease salvage, or silvicultural requirements. The BLM does not have a policy for a maximum size clear cut. Historically, clear cuts in the Redding Resource Area have been used rarely and have not generally been over 5 acres. Those created for salvage purposes could be larger if needed and if the site specific environmental assessment allowed.

Herbicides are not planned for use in forest management. However, the document does not preclude herbicide use if a specific need arose. Please refer to MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE - LIMITATIONS, VEGETATION MANAGEMENT later in this chapter.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Hazardous materials management is carried out under the authorities contained in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (as amended), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Conservation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Re-Authorization Act of 1986.

The U.S. Coast Guard and Environmental Protection Agency have overall responsibility to ensure that spills of oil or hazardous material are properly and adequately abated. All major spills and many other discharges will be handled by one of these agencies. These agencies can and may delegate the authority for spill abatement to other agencies, both State and Federal.

Contingency plans prepared by the BLM State Office and BLM District Office provide updated guidance for handling hazardous materials incidents.

The Redding Resource Area's primary hazardous materials workload consists of cleaning up drug lab dumps, abandoned used oil, chemicals at abandoned mine sites, and various hazardous materials on occupancy trespass sites. These activities will occur in all

land-use management alternatives. Public land consolidation should diminish present levels of all types of trespass including hazardous materials dumping on public lands under BLM administration.

HYDROELECTRIC AND WATER STORAGE

Potential waterpower/storage reservoir sites under a land withdrawal will continue to be managed for waterpower values. Exceptions include withdrawals for waterpower or storage on streams which become components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System or if public lands are transferred from Federal jurisdiction. In these instances any existing withdrawals will be recommended for revocation.

LANDS AND REALTY

The goal of the lands program is to transform the scattered land base of the Redding Resource Area into consolidated resource management units to meet the needs of public land users. This goal will be pursued primarily through exchange opportunities followed by some Recreation and Public Purposes Act leases and patents. Disposal of small-acreage, low-value parcels will be considered only in some cases to resolve inadvertent trespass or when subject parcels cannot reasonably be exchanged.

Land Transfer

All lands identified for transfer to another agency or qualified organization are for long term stewardship by the receiving entity. These lands are not available for disposal by the receiving entity. The lands will return to BLM for disposal if not administered for long term stewardship.

Land Acquisition

All land acquisitions will be through exchange, purchase or donation. Acquisitions will be from willing sellers for available unimproved property. Available unimproved property is defined in this plan as lands which are willingly offered to the BLM for acquisition and which contain improvements which represent less than 20 percent of the total value of the land. Acquisition of real property, other than easements, by exercising the power of eminent domain (condemnation) will not be used. The acquisition boundaries that are shown on the maps are based upon resource information not on property lines. If only a part of a property is identified for acquisition and the remaining part would leave the

owner with an uneconomic remnant, then the BLM will acquire the entire property as required by the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Land Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (PL 91-646, 84 Stat. 1904 Sec 301(9)). Therefore, there may be some acquisition of property outside of the areas designated on the maps. Conversely, not all property that is within the areas identified will be acquired either because the property is improved or the property owner does not want to sell.

In all acquisitions the BLM will strive to gain the local support and understanding for the action, especially the support of the Board of Supervisors in the affected county.

Land Tenure Adjustment

All land identified for disposal through exchange, Recreation and Public Purposes Act transfer or sale in this RMP meets the criteria set forth in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976.

BLM's ability to dispose of land in this RMP may be constrained by the existence of withdrawals. BLM will not dispose of withdrawn land until the withdrawal designation has been lifted. FLPMA Section 204(K)(1) requires review of all withdrawals affecting public lands. Land that becomes unencumbered through the withdrawal review process will then come under the guidance of decisions made for the surrounding public land in this RMP.

Currently it is BLM policy not to dispose of public land encumbered with properly recorded mining claims. However, disposal actions under Sections 203 and 206 of FLPMA and the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of June 14, 1926, as amended, may occur if: (1) the mining claims are determined void due to failure by the claimant to comply with Section 314 of FLPMA, 43 USC 1744 (1982) and 43 CFR 3833.2-1; (2) the mining claim is contested and found to be invalid; or (3) a change in current policy allows for the disposal of public land encumbered with mining claims.

Any land identified for disposal through sale or exchange will be evaluated for significant cultural resources, threatened and endangered plants and animals, mineral potential, floodplain/flood hazards, hazardous waste, and prime or unique farmland, before actual transfer of the land can be considered and acted upon in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

Patent restrictions or conservation easements may be used in certain cases to protect special status species, significant cultural resources or other public interests associated with parcels of land subject to disposal. In cases where protection of these values is doubtful, BLM may abandon the disposal action.

Communication Sites

Communication site applications will continue to be considered on land suitable for disposal until such time as an exchange agreement is signed. On public lands retained or acquired, communication site plans will be developed.

Land Use Authorizations

Land use authorizations (rights-of-way, leases, permits) will continue to be issued on a case-by-case basis and in accordance with decisions established in this RMP. Applications for land use authorizations which reduce the marketability of an exchange parcel will not be authorized.

Rights-of-way will be issued to promote the maximum utilization of existing rights-of-way routes, including joint use whenever possible.

Utility Corridors

Designated corridors include all existing or occupied corridors delineated in the Western Regional Corridor Study of 1986 with the following exceptions:

Avoidance Areas

Avoidance areas include Butte Creek, and portions of the Sacramento River Management Area. The Western Regional Corridor Study, 1986, displays an "un-occupied corridor" which would impact public land in the Sacramento River Management Area. Impacts to the area can be avoided by shifting the corridor slightly to the east of the management area. No additional corridors will be permitted in the Sacramento River Management Area (excepting a two-acre aerial communications site on Inks Ridge); the Trinity River, Klamath River, and Shasta River viewsheds (excepting perpendicular crossings of the rivers); and, Gene Chappie / Shasta Off-Highway Vehicle Area outside of the Western Regional Corridor routes.

Exclusion Areas

Two exclusion areas consist of BLM wilderness areas, i.e. Ishi, and Tunnel Ridge. The Yolla Bolly wilderness study area and all eligible study corridors for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System with a preliminary classification as "scenic" or "wild" are considered exclusion areas pending the conclusive action of the U.S. Congress.

Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP)

Under the R&PP Act, BLM has authority to lease or patent public land to governmental or nonprofit entities for public parks, building sites, correction centers or for other public purposes. R&PP leases and patents will be issued in accordance with the decisions set forth in this RMP and will be processed under the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act.

Public Land Withdrawals and Classification

BLM will review existing or proposed withdrawals and classifications in light of RMP decisions. No lands were identified or found suitable under this RMP for agricultural entry.

Existing and planned BLM physical improvements represent expenditures of public money. In an effort to protect these expenditures from destruction by locatable mining, or loss via patenting of mining claims, the following will occur: All BLM improvements (e.g. trails, campgrounds, roads, interpretive sites) existing or planned to be placed on public lands, will be immediately noted on the Master Title Plats as easements or reserved rights belonging to the U.S. Government. These notations will serve as public notice that there are prior existing rights established on the public lands and that any new rights established (e.g. mining claims) will be subject to the noted improvements. Mining activity may not take place without permission from, and compensation to, BLM, when these noted improvements would be impacted by mining activities.

All significant non-linear BLM facilities and developed sites (e.g. campgrounds, fish rearing facilities, day use areas) will be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry to protect capital investments from the adverse effects of mining and loss of Federal ownership in the case of patenting. The areas of withdrawal will vary by alternative, from the actual physical improvements themselves, to adjoining viewsheds and buffers around the sites.

Within those areas recommended for withdrawal from operation of some or all of the public land laws, including the mineral laws, new acquisitions will be closed to mineral entry.

All withdrawals stated in the land-use management alternatives, effecting closure to mineral entry, are recommended subject to Secretary of the Interior or Congressional approval.

In general, all actions proposed in this RMP not prohibited by specific terms of a withdrawal or classification will be carried out. Actions prohibited by the specific terms of the withdrawal or classification will remain in effect until such withdrawals are revoked or classifications terminated.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING

This program operates under the authority of Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act, BLM policies and the Redding Livestock Grazing Management Environmental Impact Statement. This document was approved in 1984 and subsequently implemented to improve or maintain ecological condition for perennial range and maintain or improve forage production on the annual range. Future management of livestock will continue to follow the prescriptions established in this document. Specific guidance from the document includes:

Site specific environmental analyses will be conducted prior to actual construction or treatment of proposed projects. Projects will, whenever possible, be modified to avoid or minimize identified negative impacts.

An analysis of potential effects on rare, threatened or endangered plants and animals will be required for each proposed project. If required, consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or California Department of Fish and Game will be initiated. Projects will be modified or abandoned to avoid impacts to officially listed rare, threatened or endangered plants or animals. Projects will also be deleted or modified if approval would result in the listing of any sensitive species as threatened or endangered.

BLM will design livestock grazing and range improvement program to avoid adverse effects on properties included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places, unless it is not prudent or feasible. BLM will consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer for purposes of developing a mutually

acceptable mitigation plan when avoidance is not prudent or feasible.

All actions will be in conformance with visual resource management objectives.

All fences will be constructed to meet BLM design specifications.

Soils disturbed by range improvement construction will be reseeded with native and/or approved introduced species as soon as possible, unless it is determined to be unnecessary.

Prescribed burning of portions of large areas will be initiated in different years and will be re-burned on a rotational basis in order to provide varied regrowth stages. Strips of vegetation will be left unburned. Burns will be conducted under conditions that provide desired fire intensity.

Allotment Management Plans will include best management practices as called for in Section 208 of the Clean Water Act and as described in "208 Water Quality Management Report".

Additional management guidance and decisions incorporated into this RMP include determinations on facilities maintenance, lease adjustments and manageability criteria for issuing grazing leases.

Allotment management plans will be developed in cooperation with grazing leases. All interested parties will be given an opportunity to participate in the development of these plans.

Maintenance of structural improvements shall be provided by the user deriving the primary benefit from the improvement.

Livestock leases would be adjusted, if necessary, to reflect decreases in public land acreage available for livestock grazing use within an allotment as a result of land disposal.

In addition to existing guidance, this RMP establishes where domestic livestock grazing may or may not be permitted. No grazing will be authorized in areas closed to grazing under the land use allocations of the selected or preferred land use management alternative. Further reductions of available domestic livestock grazing may occur through development of subsequent activity plans. Moreover, grazing leases will be established

and/or perpetuated under manageability criteria. Manageability is a realistic appraisal of grazing lease applications submitted to the Redding Area Office. Since BLM has a responsibility for sound management practices and must use fiscal resources wisely, grazing lease applications will be screened using the following criteria:

Size of Land Tract and Location

This is simply used as a guideline for preliminary assessment of management potential.

Number of Suitable Acres

Absence of suitable acres (as defined in Appendix A of the Redding Grazing Management Environmental Impact Statement of 1984) immediately places a grazing lease in the non-manageable category. Any acreage above zero makes the decision discretionary.

Number of Animal Unit Months (AUM's)

Less than 20 AUMs most often places a grazing lease in the non-manageable category. Twenty to 100 AUMs are generally considered an indeterminate area where the manageability decision is discretionary and not weighed. Greater than 100 AUMs are considered manageable the majority of the time.

Other Dependency

No grazing lease is considered non-manageable if the operator has demonstrated a dependency on the public land for his or her livelihood.

Tract accessibility

Accessible tracts are generally considered manageable. Inaccessible tracts are discretionary.

Land Tenure Adjustment

In areas where BLM intends to exchange or transfer administration of public lands, new grazing preferences will not be established.

MINERALS

There are numerous Federal laws, regulations and policies, and State of California laws, which govern the development of energy and mineral resources on public land in the Redding Resource Area. Rather than listing

every single authorization and regulation which effects mineral development, a summary overview of the way Federal minerals can be developed and the most significant applicable laws and regulations will be discussed.

Rights to minerals on Federal land are obtained by mining claim location, lease, sale or free-use permit, depending upon the mineral and the type of Federal land involved.

General Mining Law of 1872

All metallic minerals, such as gold, silver, copper, and certain non-metallic minerals, such as gypsum, talc, and bentonite, on open unappropriated Federal lands, can be obtained by locating and perfecting mining claims under the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended. Important aspects of this law briefly include the following. "Self initiation" through location of four types of mining claims (lode, placer, millsite, and tunnel site). Self initiation means that all open and unappropriated public lands are available for location of claims and mineral extraction without further government permission. Beginning October 5, 1992 mining claimants are required by law to pay \$100.00 per year rental to the Federal government for each mining claim they hold. This is an abrupt change in the Mining Law, as up until that time no rents, royalties or compensation were derived by the US Government from mineral extraction. Provisions of this new law allow for exemption of this \$100.00 rental for holders of 10 or fewer claims. Claimants who receive exemptions must perform assessment work on the claims. Annual assessment work of at least \$100.00 per claim must be performed in order to hold the claim against rival claimants. The owners of valid claims may receive patent (title) to the mineral and surface estates upon payment of \$2.50 or \$5.00 per acre to the Federal Government and passing of an on-the-ground validity examination. The location of mining claims, exploration and extraction of locatable minerals, and issuance of mineral patents on open public land is not a discretionary action of the BLM. Federal Regulations at 43 CFR parts 3700 and 3800 were issued to implement this act.

Surface Resources Act of 1955 (PL-167)

This act restricts uses on mining claims to those required for prospecting, mining or processing operations and reasonably incident (associated) uses. The Federal government was authorized to manage and dispose of surface resources on mining claims prior to the patent

of the claim. This law also defined common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, cinders and clay, and excluded such mineral materials from location under the General Mining Law of 1872. These minerals are now salable under the Materials Act of 1947.

43 CFR 3809 Regulations

Locatable mineral development on the BLM managed public lands is subject to the 43 CFR 3809 Regulations which are authorized by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Three thresholds of development are recognized: casual use, Notice level and Plan of Operations level. Casual use level operations include activities which cause no, or minimal, surface disturbances, such as claim staking, work with hand tools, most suction dredging, and some underground work. Operations in excess of casual use are required to file a "Notice" to the BLM at least 15 days prior to the start of operations. The BLM does not approve or disapprove a properly submitted Notice, but merely reviews the Notice and can inform the miner on how to avoid "unnecessary or undue degradation" to public lands and resources. Mining operations which require Plans of Operations instead of Notices are: surface disturbance in excess of five acres, non-casual use operations in special category areas (wild & scenic river corridors and ACECs), and non-complying miners operating under a Notice. The filing of a Plan of Operation requires that an environmental assessment be prepared by BLM prior to the start of mining. Mitigation measures and reclamation bonding are often required as part of the approval of the Plan. All operations are required to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation to the public lands and resources and to abide by all applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations.

Materials Act of 1947

This law authorized discretionary disposal from public land and Federal mineral estate of certain common variety minerals such as sand and gravel, stone, clay, pumice and volcanic cinders by sale. These mineral materials are sold at fair market value. Free use of these minerals can be permitted for noncommercial use by government and nonprofit agencies. Federal Regulations found at 43 CFR 3600 further define this act.

Mineral Leasing Act of 1920

This law removed deposits of coal, oil and gas, sodium, phosphate, and oil shale from disposal under the General Mining Law of 1872 and make such deposits

subject to a leasing system. The law specifies rental and royalty rates, lease size, and terms for each leasable mineral, and it provides for prospecting permits and competitive bidding for certain deposits. Leasing of minerals under this act is discretionary and the Secretary of Interior is given broad discretion in granting leases and permits. Federal Regulations at 43 CFR 3100 regulate oil and gas leasing; 43 CFR 3400 refers to coal management; and 43 CFR 3500 gives specifics for the management of solid leasable minerals other than coal or oil shale.

Geothermal Steam Act of 1970

This act authorized the leasing of geothermal resources and associated byproducts in public lands through competitive and noncompetitive leasing systems. This law is implemented by Federal Regulations promulgated at 43 CFR 3200. Leasing of geothermal resources is a discretionary action by the Department of Interior and such leases may be subject to any mitigation measures deemed necessary.

REDDING RESOURCE AREA SPECIFICS:

Surface Management of Locatable Mineral

In order to avoid unnecessary or undue degradation, and to ensure the adequate reclamation of impacted public lands and resources, all new and existing locatable mineral activities will be subject to the "43 CFR 3809 Standards for Mining, Construction and Reclamation in the Redding Resource Area". Some future changes are likely to be made to these standards in conformity with the RMP and regulatory authority. Additional changes to these standards may also occur as a result of the implementation of the California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 on public lands by the appropriate State or local lead agencies.

Non-commercial Rock Collection

There have been numerous requests for very small amounts of mineral materials from scattered locations within the Redding Resource Area. Federal Regulations at 43 CFR 8365.1-5(b)(2) allow for the free collection of reasonable amounts of "rock". Rock includes, but is not limited to, sand, gravel, cobbles, boulders, volcanic cinders, pumice, pumicite, and decomposed granite. This collection may be for personal and noncommercial use only. Collection may be made by hand or with hand tools only. One small pick-up truck load (or 1,000 pounds) per year is hereby determined to be a

"reasonable amount" in this Resource Area. Collection under this authority is not allowed in developed recreation sites and areas, community pits or where otherwise posted or prohibited. Collectors are required to avoid unnecessary or undue degradation to public lands and associated resources, as defined by 43 CFR 3600.0-5(k) and will be held responsible for any needed reclamation work.

Leasable Minerals

Unless otherwise noted in this RMP, or prohibited by law or regulation, all Federal geothermal, oil and gas, mineral estates on both public and split estate lands (Map 5) are open to pre- and post-lease exploration, geophysical operations, leasing and development. Standards for exploration and development and in some instances, stipulations which may limit exploration and development, will be imposed when needed. The following stipulation and notices will be added to fluid minerals (geothermal, oil and gas) leases, as needed. The same restrictions placed on mineral leasing also apply to geophysical operations.

No surface occupancy stipulations for future leases of fluid minerals have been identified in the proposed action to protect various identified resources at specific locations. A generic "no surface occupancy" stipulation is shown, which will be modified during lease formulation to reflect the specific resource condition objectives and land use allocations on the effected lands to be leased.

No Surface Occupancy Stipulation

No surface occupancy or use is allowed on the lands described below (legal subdivision or other description).

For the purpose of: (reason for stipulation).

Any changes to this stipulation will be made in accordance with the land use plan and/or the regulatory provisions for such changes.

BLM interim management of rivers determined eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System will necessitate that a no surface occupancy stipulation be placed on any mineral lease offered within 1/4 mile of these rivers. The purposes of this stipulation are to protect the outstandingly remarkable values and maintain the river classifications.

Unless stated otherwise elsewhere in the RMP, all areas to be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry will

also have the stipulation of "No Surface Occupancy" placed on any mineral leases issued in these areas.

A processing delay notice for fluid minerals leases will be used to protect sensitive plant species and their habitat from the surface disturbing effects of fluid minerals development. BLM's current knowledge of the location of these is due to a limited, but increasing, inventory base, and a constantly changing list of plant species which are considered sensitive species. This notice will be included in new mineral leases which occur on lands identified as having suitable habitat for these species. A copy of this processing delay notice is shown as follows.

Lease Notice for the Protection of Sensitive Plant Species

The leased lands may support populations of plant species that are candidates for Federal listing as endangered or threatened species or that are considered by BLM to be sensitive species. Before any surface disturbing activity may be authorized, BLM must determine the distribution of any such plant species and the effects of the proposed surface disturbing activity on the plant species. Such information must be collected at the appropriate time of the year to identify and inventory the plant species in question. The required information relative to sensitive plant species may be collected by a botanist employed by the lessee, if approved by the Authorized Officer, but the information must still be collected at the appropriate time of year. Depending on the timing of the lessee's application for development, it may take up to a year for BLM to process the development application. In cases where impacts to sensitive species are anticipated, the Authorized Officer may place restrictions on the lessee's Surface Use Plan of Operation to protect these plants.

A fluid minerals lease notice for the protection of threatened and endangered species will be included on all leases where these species are thought to exist. Current inventory is not sufficient to define all these areas at the present time. A generic copy of this notice is shown as follows.

Lease Notice for the Protection of Threatened and Endangered Species

The leased lands are in an area suitable for the habitat of the (Common Name), (Scientific Name), a

(Plant/Animal) species which is Officially Listed/Proposed for Listing as a(n) (Threatened/Endangered) species. All viable habitat will be identified for the lessee/operator by the Authorized Officer of the (Surface Managing Agency) during the preliminary environmental review of the proposed surface use plan. If the field examination indicates that Threatened and Endangered Species habitat is present, then formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (see Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended) will determine whether or not the proposed activity would jeopardize the continued existence of the species. This consultation may require additional time to process the lessee's/operator's proposal, and may result in restrictions to the proposed operations, including denial of surface disturbance in the Threatened and Endangered Species habitat, or requirements to compensate for Threatened and Endangered Species habitat loss.

When existing mineral leases expire, the affected lands will be subject to the requirements of this RMP for any new exploration, leasing, and development actions.

The leasing of coal in the Redding Resource Area is not considered in the RMP due to the potential environmental impacts of surface mining, potential conflicts with other resources, lack of a positive monetary return to the U.S. Government, incompatible adjoining land uses, apparent lack of public demand, and a lack of a known significant resource base. Any future decision to lease coal will require an RMP amendment.

RECREATION

Management decisions and guidance for recreation management consist of determinations for recreation management objectives, as defined by the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) system, withdrawals to protect developed facilities, camping limits, and off-road (motorized) vehicle use designations.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

ROS prescriptions will be assigned to all public lands within Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA) and other areas where recreation is a specific resource condition objective (e.g., Upper Klamath, Forks of Butte Creek, middle Klamath, etc.) ROS management classes will not be prescribed for other public lands within the Resource Area.

Withdrawals

All recreation developments on public lands will be protected through easements to the U.S. or withdrawal from the operation of the public land laws, including the mining laws. The developed sites, facilities, and sufficient surrounding area to protect the use or experience opportunity (for which the facility or development was created) will be recommended for withdrawal.

Camping Limit

Camping on all public lands open to camping within the Redding Resource Area, including developed campgrounds, will be limited to a maximum of fourteen days per calendar year.

Off-Highway Vehicle Designations

Off-highway vehicle use designations will be prescribed for all public lands covered under the plan which will remain under BLM administration. No designations are offered on public lands identified for exchange or administrative transfer.

SOIL RESOURCES

The BLM objectives for soil resources are to prevent impairment of soil productivity due to accelerated soil loss or physical or chemical degradation of the soil resources and to ensure that BLM management actions and objectives are consistent with soil resource capabilities. The authority to implement these objectives is based on an assortment of Federal Acts, Executive Orders and Memoranda of Understanding (MOU). Minimum monitoring standards which include criteria and guidelines for determining where monitoring should be emphasized, as well as methodology, have been established by the Ukiah District Office and are in the document "Resource Monitoring in the Ukiah District - 1988".

The maintenance and improvement of soil cover and productivity would continue to be accomplished through preventive measures and land treatments under all land use management alternatives. Preventive measures would be brought forward in project planning and environmental analyses. Preventive measures typically include the avoidance of high erosion areas, restrictions on type and season of use and closure to certain uses such as forest management, vehicle use, grazing, or mineral development. Land treatments would be identified to heal earth disturbing activities or

applied to excessively eroded areas needing stabilization. Land treatments include seeding of grasses and forbs, plantings of cuttings and transplants, wattling and brush layering and matting, land shaping, application of mulches, and the construction of erosion control structures.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Background

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 as amended directs the designation, conservation, and management of officially listed threatened and endangered plants and wildlife and their critical habitats. The management of such species and habitats is non-discretionary and often restrictive in terms of management options.

Although only threatened and endangered species are addressed specifically in the ESA, it is within the overall intent of that act to manage other plants and wildlife so as to minimize the need for additional listings. Congress has indicated its concern for these other species through the referencing of several acts, conventions, and treaties within subsection 2(a) of the ESA. There is an implied commitment to the conservation of all plants and wildlife and their habitats so as to prevent additional listings. From this commitment to unlisted species has arisen the special status species concept.

Policy

It is BLM policy to ensure that the crucial habitats of special status species be managed to minimize the need for listing those species by either the Federal or California State Government in the future (BLM Manual Section 6840). This policy does not necessarily eliminate other uses of special status species' crucial habitats, but consideration of special status species habitats must be included in all decisions affecting the public lands. Where downward trends in population numbers and habitat conditions exist, positive management actions, such as development of Habitat Management Plans, are appropriate. Where project impacts to special status species cannot be avoided, it may be appropriate to mitigate or compensate for those impacts elsewhere within the species' range in California.

Federally listed threatened, endangered, sensitive and State-listed species would be inventoried, monitored, and efforts made to improve habitat for recovery of the species. Reintroduction or additional releases of

Federal or State listed species would be enacted after proper compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game and California Natural Diversity Data Base and any affected parties.

Goal

The goal is to manage the public lands so as to prevent deterioration of special status species' habitat thereby precluding the need for State or Federal listing of those species. This goal includes the following objectives:

A. Recognize certain special status species of plants and wildlife which merit attention in the management of the public lands.

B. Minimize the decline of those species designated as special status through the mitigation of resource management impacts.

C. Promote the enhancement of special status species through positive management of their habitats and populations.

SPOTTED OWL

Northern spotted owls (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) are mentioned separately due to their listing as "Threatened" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The following management guidance shall apply to BLM approved, authorized, or initiated actions within the range of the northern spotted owl.

The BLM will continue its ongoing inventory of northern spotted owl habitat. Barring unforeseen circumstances, BLM intends to complete all necessary field inventories of habitat on public lands in 1993. Inventories will be conducted in the manner prescribed by the Spotted Owl Subcommittee, as depicted in the U.S. Forest Service publication Spotted Owl Inventory and Monitoring Handbook (1988), as amended.

BLM will manage public lands in a manner that is consistent with the State of California's Habitat Conservation Plan and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Recovery Plan, currently in draft. The intent of these planning efforts is to ensure the continued survival and recovery of this sub-species of owl. The Recovery Plan will serve to guide management of Federal lands within special areas termed "Designated Conservation Areas".

BLM has identified specific areas within the Resource Management Plan as Owl Habitat Areas (O.H.A.s), which coincide with the Recovery Plan's "Designated Conservation Areas". O.H.A.s will be managed by the Redding Resource Area BLM to enhance spotted owl habitat, will be identified for transfer under various land use alternatives under the stipulation that they be managed as Owl Habitat Areas, or will be exchanged for other lands which have high quality or quantity spotted owl habitat.

As mentioned above, the Owl Habitat Areas correspond to the Designated Conservation Areas identified within the Draft Recovery Plan. One potential Owl Habitat Area (O.H.A.) located near Rich Gulch (Trinity County) was not designated within the Resource Management Plan (RMP) due to the Draft status of the Recovery Plan. Designated O.H.A.s within the RMP include the following parcels:

Eastman Gulch in the Trinity Management Area
(T. 33 N., R. 8 W., Sections 2,3) 1100 acres.

Iron Dyke in the Klamath Management Area
(T. 48 N., R. 8 W., Section 22) 80 acres.

Crater Creek in the Scott Valley Management Area
(T. 42 N., R. 7 W., Section 35) 210 acres.

The Draft Recovery Plan for the northern spotted owl recommends that separate management plans be drafted for each "Designated Conservation Area" or BLM "Owl Habitat Area" (O.H.A.). Until these plans are written, BLM will manage public land within each O.H.A. in a manner consistent with recommendations made in the Recovery Plan. Forested areas within O.H.A.s would be managed for the "enhancement of other resources". This category of management would not eliminate the harvest of trees, or other forest management activities, but such activities would be permitted only to enhance the habitat of the northern spotted owl. Some of the management practices that will be used to protect and enhance the spotted owl and its habitat include: allowing no disturbing activities within 1/2 mile of an existing activity center of a pair of spotted owls; enacting seasonal closures on activities that could disturb spotted owls during the breeding season; enhancing habitat through silvicultural prescriptions which may enhance the old growth, uneven age characteristics of a stand; converting denuded (non-forested) areas into healthy forested stands; creating large standing snags through tree girdling and ensuring the presence of down logs.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

The California State Office of BLM has prepared the California Vegetation Management Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) of 1988. This FEIS was prepared in order to comply with a Ninth Circuit Court ruling that a "worst case analysis" must be prepared prior to herbicide use on public land. Besides simply addressing chemicals, other methods of vegetation manipulation which might be used in meeting objectives of BLM land use plans were addressed in the FEIS.

The decision of the FEIS, dated November 7, 1988, allows for the consideration of herbicides as well as the use of manual, mechanical and burning methods for vegetation control treatments. The decision also requires that before any vegetation treatment can be undertaken, a site specific environmental assessment (EA) will be prepared and public involvement will occur in accordance with Council on Environmental Quality regulations. In applying herbicides, BLM will follow the environmental protection measures outlined in the FEIS or more restrictive measures outlined in the site specific EA. The California Vegetation Management Final Environmental Impact Statement and the associated Record of Decision are available for review at the Redding Resource Area Office.

Vegetation management will occur as a secondary benefit or impact in many BLM activities such as grazing, timber harvest, wetland construction, fire fighting, mining and special status species management. The impacts or benefits to vegetation will either be insignificant or will be addressed in the site specific EA for the parent action.

A Desired Plant Community (DPC) has been developed for the Sacramento River Management Area. Other DPC's will be developed as specific activity plans are designed for the remainder of the Redding Resource Area.

VISUAL RESOURCES

All BLM management actions must conform with the objectives of the assigned Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class. BLM will ensure that Bureau approved or authorized actions meet these long term objectives. VRM prescriptions, however, will be limited to only those areas assigned VRM Class I and Class II. Prescriptions will not be assigned to areas where lower visual resource management classes have been determined. Visual resource management within designated

wilderness and wilderness study areas must conform with the protection of wilderness values including scenic quality.

WATER QUALITY

The BLM objective for water quality is to ensure that all waters on public land meet or exceed Federal and State water quality standards. Generally, BLM deals with non-point sources of pollution, which are addressed in Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (PL-92-500) as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987 (PL 100-4). The California State Water Resources Control Board has regulatory responsibility for water quality through its Regional Boards (Central Valley and North Coast within the Redding Resource Area). Additionally, the State may develop agreements with agencies like BLM for administration of water quality issues on the lands they administer. BLM coordinates with the Regional Boards to address water quality issues.

Monitoring is conducted using the minimum monitoring standards established by the Ukiah District in the document "Resource Monitoring in the Ukiah District-1988". It contains the criteria and guidelines for determining where monitoring should be emphasized and the methodology.

Impacts to water quality are prevented or reduced through the application of specific mitigative measures identified in project planning and environmental review. Where feasible, watershed improvement projects would be implemented to increase ground cover and ultimately reduce erosion, sediment yield and other water quality contaminants from public land.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

An inventory of rivers and streams within the Redding Resource Area was conducted to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Streams determined to be eligible for inclusion in this system have been classified and all public land within 1/4 mile of normal high water will be managed to protect the outstandingly remarkable values and free flowing character which led to their determination of eligibility. Under the No Action land-use management alternative, no consideration of Wild and Scenic Rivers was made.

The Trinity, North Fork Trinity, and lower Klamath Rivers are existing components of the National Wild and

Scenic River System. Specific comprehensive river management plans will be written for them, incorporating the decisions made in this RMP and existing resource specific management plans.

If Congress designates any of the below mentioned streams as components of the National Wild and Scenic River System, the BLM will consider acquisition of available, unimproved private land within the designated corridors.

Forested areas on public land within designated corridors or within 1/4 mile of streams determined eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System will be managed in a manner that will not detract from the outstandingly remarkable values which led to their designation or determination of eligibility. These forested areas would be managed under the classification of "enhancement of other resources".

The following synopsis provides the preliminary classification(s) for each study stream determined as eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Battle Creek

Battle Creek (South Fork) between Ponderosa Way Bridge and Manton Road Bridge is classified as RECREATIONAL. The segment between Manton Road Bridge and 1/4 mile upstream of Coleman powerhouse is classified as SCENIC. The segment between 1/4 mile above Coleman powerhouse and Jellys Ferry Road Bridge is classified as RECREATIONAL. Between Jellys Ferry Road Bridge and the Sacramento River, Battle Creek is classified as SCENIC.

Bear Creek

Bear Creek from the State Highway 44 bridge upstream to the east side of Section 26 is classified as SCENIC. The remaining upstream portion is WILD.

Beegum Creek

Beegum Creek between the Trinity National Forest boundary and Highway 36 is classified as WILD.

Big Chico Creek

Big Chico Creek between the road crossing near Campbell Creek and the Ponderosa Way bridge is WILD,

except the Minnehaha Mine parcel (T.24 N., R.3 E., Section 8, SE1/4) which is classified as RECREATIONAL.

Butte Creek

Butte Creek between its confluence with the West Branch of Butte Creek and the Centerville Bridge is classified as SCENIC.

Canyon Creek

The U.S. Forest Service has determined that Canyon Creek, between the U.S. Forest Service boundary and the confluence with the Trinity River, is eligible and is classified as RECREATIONAL.

Clear Creek

Clear Creek between the boundary of the Whiskeytown Unit of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area and the Clear Creek Road Bridge is classified as SCENIC.

Jenny Creek

During their National Wild and Scenic Rivers study, the Medford District BLM found the California portion of Jenny Creek to be eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System and classified it preliminarily as SCENIC.

Klamath River

The Klamath River above Copco Reservoir has been determined to be eligible and suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System as SCENIC.

North Fork Cottonwood Creek

North Fork Cottonwood Creek between Misslebeck Dam and Platina Highway Bridge is classified as SCENIC.

Middle Fork Cottonwood Creek

Middle Fork Cottonwood Creek between the Trinity National Forest boundary and Little Bear Gulch is classified as RECREATIONAL. This creek between Little Bear Gulch and the Platina Road is classified as WILD.

South Fork Cottonwood Creek

South Fork Cottonwood Creek between the National Forest boundary and Maple Creek is classified as WILD. Between Maple Creek and Cooks Flat this stream is classified as SCENIC.

Deer Creek

Deer Creek between the boundary of the Ishi Wilderness and the Deer Creek Irrigation Ditch is classified as WILD.

Mill Creek

Mill Creek between the Lassen National Forest boundary and the gaging station is T. 25 N., R. 1 W., Section 6, is classified as WILD.

Paynes Creek

Paynes Creek between the gas pipeline near Highway 36 and the Sacramento River is classified as SCENIC.

Sacramento River

The Sacramento River between Balls Ferry Road Bridge and 1/2 mile below Jellys Ferry Road Bridge is classified as RECREATIONAL. Between 1/2 mile below Jellys Ferry Road Bridge and 1/2 mile above Bend Bridge, the river is classified as SCENIC. The river is classified as RECREATIONAL between 1/2 mile above Bend Bridge and Paynes Creek. Between Paynes Creek and the gaging station below Sevenmile Creek, the river is classified as WILD.

Shasta River

The Shasta River between the State Highway 263 bridge below Yreka Creek and the Klamath River is classified as RECREATIONAL.

Studies addressing the suitability of including these study corridors into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System have been deferred due to BLM budgetary and personnel constraints and until other local, State, and Federal agencies with responsibility in these streams can join in cooperative studies. Criteria used to recommend these deferrals and establish the above preliminary classifications were included in Appendix A of the Proposed RMP.

WILDERNESS

No new determinations regarding inclusion of public lands within designated Wilderness Areas are made in this RMP. Portions of two designated Wilderness Areas (Ishi and Tunnel Ridge) remain constant through all land use management alternatives. The existing Memorandum of Understanding between BLM and the U.S. Forest Service covering both the Ishi and Trinity Alps Wilderness areas will remain in full force and effect unless BLM portions of these wildernesses are transferred to U.S. Forest Service jurisdiction. One Wilderness Study Area (Yolla Bolly) was recommended as unsuited for wilderness designation in the 1987 California Section 202 Wilderness Study Area (Wilderness Recommendations) Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by BLM. Under all land use management alternatives, the 640 acres of public land will be managed to protect any wilderness-related values pending final action by the Congress of the United States.

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES HABITAT MANAGEMENT

All public lands in the Redding Resource Area are considered for enhancement and protection of the wildlife habitat resource to varying degrees. Monitoring will continue in those areas where specific habitat types are crucial to the continued vitality of a wildlife population (e.g., fawning areas, raptor nesting areas, salmonid rearing areas, etc.) and in areas covered by existing (or proposed) Habitat Management Plans.

The following plans have been incorporated into this RMP through the development of resource condition objectives, land-use management alternative development, and/or the incorporation of BLM policy: Upper Sacramento River Fisheries and Riparian Restoration Plan (State of California, 1989), various Deer Herd Management Plans (California Department of Fish and Game), Fish and Wildlife 2000 (BLM Washington Office and California Office; and the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1986).

This RMP does not contain quantifiable resource condition objectives for wildlife and fisheries resources due to the tremendous changes of public ownership recommended in the various land-use management alternatives. Resource condition objectives with measurable goals will be specified in subsequent activity plans. Refined geographic focus and additional data will allow quantification of objectives only at that level of natural resource planning.

Releases and re-introduction of native wildlife species could be authorized by the BLM State Director, following proper compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and coordination with the California Department of Fish and Game.

The BLM is an active participant in the Trinity River Task Force for the purpose of implementing the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act.

MANAGEMENT AREA DECISIONS

This section details all decisions developed for each management area. The order of the management area discussions in this section are as follows: Scott Valley, Klamath, Trinity, Shasta, Sacramento River, Ishi, Yolla Bolly. Map ii, on the following page, portrays their relative position to each other. Maps which portray each management area are found in a map packet included with this document. Cadastral locations, i.e., township and range, on these maps and in the below descriptions are related to the Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian. Each land-use decision description consists of three individual planning elements:

Resource Condition Objectives are the goals established for each decision area. They condition allocations, actions and unforeseen future proposals to conform with these goals. These objectives are listed in descending priority order, i.e., subordinate resource condition objectives must conform with the resource condition objectives listed previously.

Land-Use Allocations prescribe general management categories (e.g., visual resources and recreation opportunity classes), specific limitations to full resource use (e.g., leasable mineral restrictions), or formal designations (e.g., Area of Critical Environmental Concern, wild and scenic river corridor, etc.) which are needed to meet the resource condition objectives and/or to comply with Federal law.

Management Actions are implementation measures which ensure that the resource condition objectives are met and alert the public and BLM to specific follow-up actions which are anticipated to implement the land-use management alternatives. This planning element is not a comprehensive list of all actions necessary over the life of this RMP. It is, however, a list of actions which reasonably have programming and budgetary implications for BLM. Management actions are procedural steps needed to carry out BLM administrative responsibilities in conformance with this RMP. They are not management decisions.

SCOTT VALLEY MANAGEMENT AREA

Map 1 in packet.

I. RESOURCE CONDITION OBJECTIVES

A. Quartz Hill (under cooperative management)

1. Maintain the existing scenic quality of BLM administered lands.
2. Ensure the long term protection of the deer winter range.
3. Protect raptors, including spotted owls, within the area.
4. Protect cultural resource values.
5. Provide semi-primitive recreation opportunities.

B. Remainder of Management Area

1. Enhance the ability to acquire high value resource lands within the Redding Resource Area by disposal of public land interests within the Scott Valley management area.
- 2.. Enhance resource management efficiency and the public service mission of local, state, and Federal agencies via transfer of jurisdiction of specific public lands from BLM.

II. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

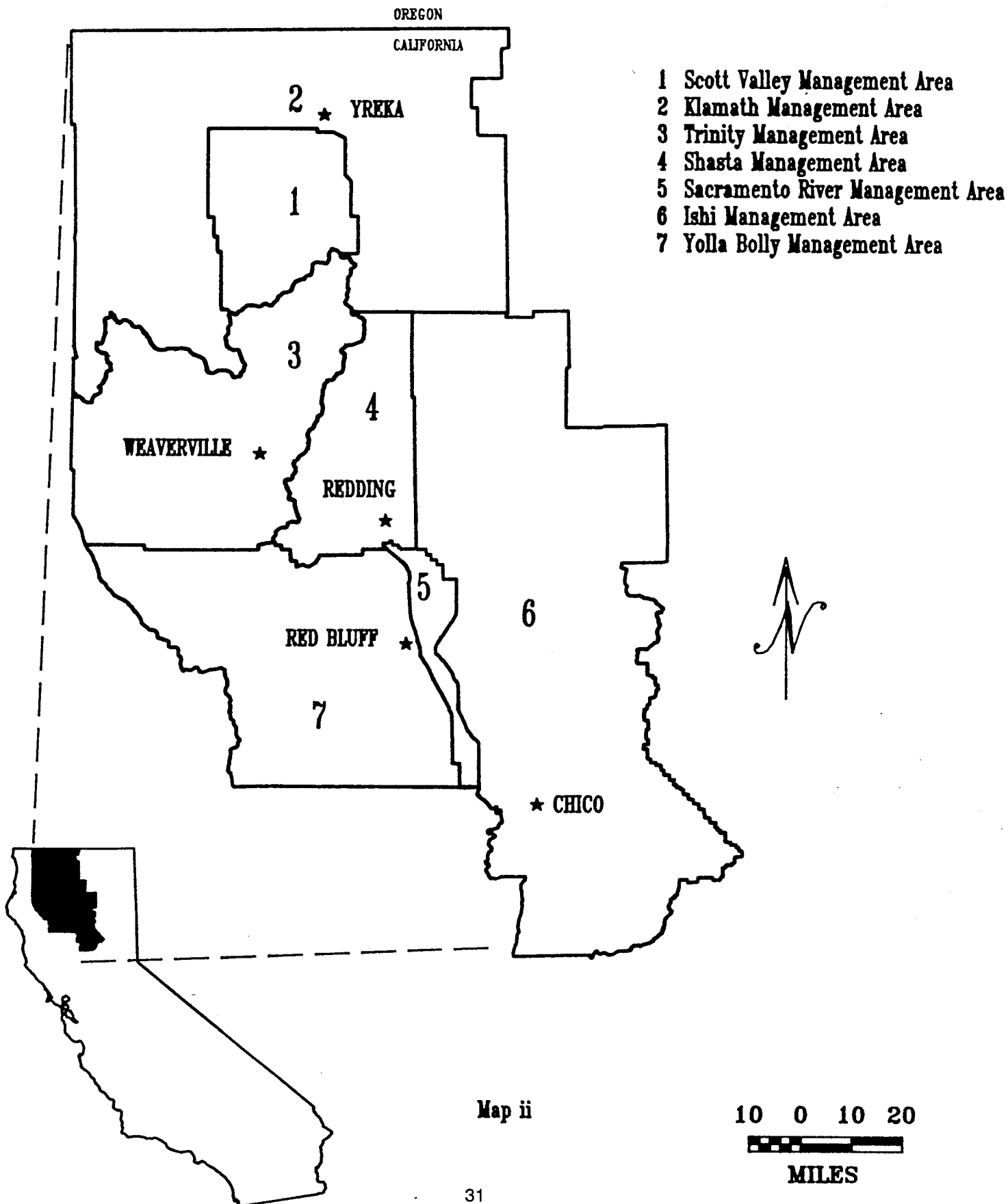
A. Quartz Hill

1. Allow management, for the stated objectives, by a qualified conservation organization under a cooperative management agreement. Quartz Hill would be available for disposal, via exchange, if no acceptable agreement is in effect within five years.

B. Remainder of Management Area

1. Transfer jurisdiction of public land within T. 45 N., R. 8 W., Section 26 and T.42N., R.7W., Section 35 (for management of the northern spotted owl) to the Klamath National Forest.

MANAGEMENT AREA LOCATIONS



2. Transfer via the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) or exchange to the California Department of Corrections the parcel of public land east of McAdam Creek adjacent to the Deadwood Conservation Camp within T. 44 N., R. 9 W., Section 12.

3. Transfer via R&PP or exchange to a qualified agency or group the administration of the Cedar Gulch Cemetery within T. 43 N., R. 7 W., Section 18, NE1/4.

4. Transfer via R&PP or exchange to Siskiyou County the Callahan refuse transfer site in T. 40 N., R. 8 W., Sections 7 and 17.

5. All public land interests not noted above in II A-B (1-4) are available for exchange.

6. All available commercial forest lands will be managed as "restricted" until transferred from BLM administration.

III. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

A. Develop agreement and/or legislative amendment to modify the boundary of the Klamath National Forest to include the public land within T. 45 N., R. 8 W., Section 26 and T. 42 N., R. 7 W., Section 35.

B. Contact California Department of Corrections, Siskiyou County, and qualified public agencies respectively to acquire management responsibility of parcels noted in II B. 2-4 above.

C. Revoke the withdrawals for the Gazelle Mountain administrative site (T. 41 N., R. 7 W., Section 8, NE1/4 of SE1/4) and the privately owned Oro Fino townsite.

D. Conduct resource inventories (archaeological, special status species, hazardous materials, minerals, and timber) on lands available for exchange or administrative transfer.

E. Pursue the development of a cooperative management agreement with a qualified organization for the management of Quartz Hill.

RATIONALE FOR THE SCOTT VALLEY PROPOSED ACTION

BLM administers a relatively small amount of scattered public land within this management area. The region,

however, is dominated by public lands principally under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service. Current planning efforts by the Shasta and Klamath National Forests indicate that the lower elevations surrounding Scott Valley are not an area of long-term Forest Service stewardship interest. Therefore, bulk jurisdictional transfer to the U.S. Forest Service of the responsibility of BLM administered public lands would serve little long-term public interest.

The resource values within the management area have limited local public value. Public demand and current uses of these randomly placed parcels is light due to the low resource values and the generally poor public access associated with these residual public lands. A few local citizens were concerned about the potential loss of public land in the area. The principle resource use identified by these citizens was hunting. The vast majority of BLM administered public lands (approximately 75%) have no legal access. Many of the surrounding private landowners have blocked off physical access to these scattered parcels and do not support legal access through BLM easement acquisition.

The notable exception to the general lack of public use and access is Quartz Hill. Of the approximately 2,135 acres of public land within the Quartz Hill area, the majority (1,930 acres) consists of a contiguous irregular block spanning the hill. The irregular boundary of the public land poses a number of trespass problems. Public access, however, is quite good to this largest BLM administered parcel in the Scott Valley management area. The local public has expressed an interest in cooperative management of the Quartz Hill area to continue local public use and protect locally important resource values. BLM has a sincere interest in promoting local stewardship initiatives particularly in cases where the public lands are at some distance from administrative sites (in this case more than two hours). A five year period following the Record of Decision for this RMP will provide sufficient time to establish a collaborative effort between BLM and the local citizenry. If this collaboration is not feasible, however, then BLM can use these lands to acquire higher public values elsewhere.

Deer winter range is a general resource management concern. However, little impact to the quality of the deer winter range is anticipated in the reasonably foreseeable future. Private land ownership within the deer winter range is dominated by large ranches. The current Siskiyou County General Plan zones the deer winter range for natural habitat protection, agriculture, rangeland, and timber production uses. These relatively low inten-

sity uses coupled with large individual ownerships, conservation easements by California Department of Fish and Game, and development permit requirements of Siskiyou County help ensure the protection of deer winter range habitat during the life-span of this RMP. Federal ownership and administration of public lands within this portion of the deer winter range or the management area is, therefore, not critical.

The Scott Valley Management Area contains 2,172 acres of northern spotted owl habitat within three key areas of public land, i.e. Quartz Hill, Crater Creek, and the Scott Valley Block. The vast majority of this key habitat is classified as "suitable" based solely on the presence of minimum standard forest composition. The BLM administered habitat is, however, widely scattered and the productive use of this habitat by northern spotted owls is limited. The habitat represents a fraction of the known and occupied habitat within the central portion of Siskiyou County, principally within the Klamath National Forest. In one instance, Crater Creek, BLM has recommended transfer of public land to the U.S. Forest Service to provide for long-term protection and efficient management of northern spotted owl habitat. The threat to BLM administered habitat is mainly through forest management practices if transferred to the private sector via exchange. Impacts due to intensive land development are not expected based on existing and projected land uses within the key habitat areas. The BLM can better use this habitat of arguable value to aid in the acquisition of privately-owned spotted owl habitat of known importance within Trinity County or areas with critical biological value in Siskiyou County, e.g. the Shasta Valley wetlands (if supported by the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors), lower Shasta River, Horseshoe Ranch, Jenny Creek, and portions of the Klamath River. As a fail-safe mechanism, a biological opinion of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may preclude the disposal of specific public land parcels during the life span of this RMP. In summary, the potential biological benefits of this trade-off outweigh the potential negative impacts of BLM's worst case scenario.

Three land use management alternatives recommended consolidation of public lands and substantial acquisition of private lands within Noyes Valley / Duzel Creek core area of the Scott Valley management area. BLM administered public lands represent a minority land interest within the area. Majority land ownership is held by four privately owned ranches. None of these ranches are available for acquisition by public agencies and are not expected to be available for purchase during the life

span of this RMP. Moreover, the existing public lands have limited overall potential for special species habitat and exhibit generally low sensitivity for cultural resources. The dispersed available commercial forest land and suitable range can be administered in private ownership more efficiently to supply forest products and livestock forage for the benefits of the local population. The disposal of public lands via exchange in this area will also eliminate the trespass problems now encountered by the private landowners while reducing BLM's overall administrative costs. Moreover, these public lands represent a good opportunity for BLM to exchange for private lands with higher public use potential and/or higher resource values elsewhere.

KLAMATH MANAGEMENT AREA

MAP 1 in packet

I. RESOURCE CONDITION OBJECTIVES

A. Horseshoe Ranch

1. Improve the existing public administered deer winter range habitat and afford long-term protection for additional privately owned deer winter range habitat in cooperation with California Department of Fish and Game, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and Ashland Resource Area BLM.

2. Allow long-term natural restoration of riparian zones to Class II or better.

3. Offer semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities.

B. Shasta and Klamath Rivers Canyon

1. Improve Chinook salmon spawning in the lower Shasta River.

2. Restore riparian vegetation to Class II or better.

3. Enhance non-motorized recreation opportunities.

4. Protect historic and prehistoric resources within the area.

5. Enhance access for traditional uses of the rivers by Native American Indians.

C. Upper Klamath River

1. Maintain the scenic quality of the river corridor.

2. Improve the condition of riparian vegetation to Class II or better.

3. Protect the cultural resources of the river corridor.

4. Improve semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities.

D. Jenny Creek

1. Protect special status species, i.e. Bald Eagle and native fish species, within Jenny Creek canyon.

2. Maintain the existing scenic quality.

3. Enhance traditional Native American Indian use opportunities.

4. Allow long-term natural restoration of riparian zones to Class II or better.

E. Mid-Klamath River

1. Maintain existing public lands within the designated Wild and Scenic River corridor in present conditions.

F. Dry Creek

1. Improve the steelhead spawning habitat in lower Dry Creek.

G. Shasta Valley Wetlands

1. Provide long-term protection and enhancement of native wetlands.

2. Enhance waterfowl production.

3. Improve water quality in the Shasta River basin.

4. Enhance the native fisheries of Parks Creek, Big Springs Creek, and the Shasta River.

5. Enhance terrestrial wildlife habitat.

6. Provide semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities.

7. Provide for domestic livestock grazing.

H. Remainder of Management Area

1. Enhance the ability to acquire high value resource lands within the Redding Resource Area by disposal of scattered public land interests within the Klamath management area.

2. Enhance the resource management efficiency and public service mission of local, state, and Federal agencies via transfer of specific public lands from BLM.

II. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

A. Horseshoe Ranch

1. Area is closed to motorized vehicles.

2. Manage as Semi-Primitive Motorized.

3. All Animal Unit Months (AUMs) are available for wildlife unless BLM determines that domestic livestock grazing management would be beneficial to enhance wildlife habitat.

4. Acquire available, unimproved privately owned land between Interstate 5 and the existing public lands. Acquire the eastern one-half of Section 20, T. 48 N., R. 5 W.

5. Seek administrative transfer of three parcels totaling 720 acres from the Klamath National Forest.

6. Area is closed to mineral leasing.

7. The available commercial forest land would be managed for the enhancement of other resources.

B. Shasta and Klamath Rivers Canyon

1. Designate all public land in the Shasta River Canyon below the Highway 263 bridge crossing below Yreka Creek to the confluence with the Klamath River and within 1/4 mile of the normal high water mark as an ACEC.

2. Establish a corridor for the segment of the Klamath River between River Mile 181 and the Klamath National Forest boundary (approximately 400 feet downstream of the mouth of Ash Creek) that does not exceed 1/4 mile above the normal high water mark of this "Recreational" component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

3. Manage the area as Roaded Natural.

4. Vehicle use is limited to designated roads and trails.

5. Manage future developments outside of public highway rights of way as VRM Class II

6. Withdraw all public lands within the 100-year flood zone of the Shasta River from mineral entry.

7. The area is closed to livestock grazing.

8. Acquire available unimproved lands within the area with priority given (in descending order) to unimproved lands within the ACEC, Klamath River corridor, and lands between Interstate 5 and the ACEC.

9. Withdraw the Osburger Historic Site (5 acres) from mineral entry.

C. Upper Klamath River

1. This portion of the Klamath River is considered eligible and suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. All public land in the corridor bounded by the northern canyon rim and within 1/4 mile of normal high water along the southern bank will be managed in a manner which will not impair the outstanding remarkable values and consistent with a preliminary classification as "Scenic".

2. Manage area as Semi-Primitive Motorized.

3. Vehicle use is limited to designated roads and trails.

4. Manage area as VRM Class II.

5. The river corridor is closed to livestock grazing.

6. Offer public lands within the river corridor for mineral leasing with no surface occupancy.

7. Mineral material disposals are not allowed within the river corridor.

8. Seek administrative transfer of four parcels totaling approximately 520 acres from the Klamath National Forest.

9. Acquire available unimproved lands within the area and/or develop cooperative management agreements with Pacific Power and Light or their successor(s).

D. Jenny Creek

1. Designate the area as a Research Natural Area/ACEC.

2. Manage as Semi-Primitive Motorized.

3. Vehicle use is limited to designated roads and trails.

4. Withdraw area from the available commercial forest land.

5. Withdraw area from mineral entry.

6. Offer for mineral leasing with no surface occupancy.

7. Acquire available, unimproved privately owned lands within the canyon of Jenny Creek.

8. Close the Research Natural Area/ACEC to livestock grazing.

9. Jenny Creek has been determined as eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System with a preliminary classification as "scenic".

E. Mid Klamath River

1. Establish a corridor for this segment of the Klamath River between Iron Gate Reservoir (River Mile 190) and the Klamath River Canyon (River Mile 181) which consists of the 100 year flood plain, within one-eighth mile of normal high water or the nearest paralleling road / railroad, whichever is least. Permit no actions on public land which would impair the quality or condition of this "Recreational" component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

F. Dry Creek

1. Area is closed to motorized vehicles excepting the Siskiyou County maintained Copco Road.

2. Area is closed to livestock grazing.

3. Mineral material disposals are permitted only if such actions enhance the steelhead spawning potential within Dry Creek.

G. Shasta Valley Wetlands

1. Acquire available unimproved lands within the area. Priority is given to land containing existing or historic native wetlands.

2. Manage as Semi-Primitive Motorized.

3. Manage as VRM Class II.

4. Vehicle use is limited to designated roads and trails.

5. Mineral material disposals are permitted only if such actions enhance the long-term condition of riparian vegetation and the native fisheries habitat.

6. Offer for mineral leasing with no surface occupancy within 300 feet of wetland habitat. Offer all other lands for mineral leasing with no surface disturbing actions permitted between November 15 and April 15.

7. Allow grazing as a management tool.

H. Remainder of Management Area

1. Transfer jurisdiction of nineteen parcels of public land encompassing approximately 3650 acres to the Shasta and Klamath National Forests. These parcels include: agricultural inspection station (T. 39 N., R. 1 W., NW1/4 of NW1/4, Section 4), Dry Lake (T. 44 N., R. 1 W., SE1/4 of SE1/4, Section 31), Goosenest (T. 45 N., R. 4 W., Section 36), Willow Creek to include in spotted owl habitat conservation area (T. 46 N., R. 4 W., NE1/4, Section 36), Pluto Cave to enhance recreation and protect natural / cultural values (T. 43 N., R. 4 W., Section 22), Iron Dyke Mine Owl Habitat Area (T. 48 N., R. 8 W., S1/2 of SE1/4, Section 22), McGavin Peak (T. 47 N., R. 2 W., Sections 4, 6, 8, 18, 20 and T. 48 N., R. 2 W., Section 32), and Butte Valley Land Use Project (T. 47 N., R. 1 W., Sections 14 and 22).

2. Transfer via exchange, the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) or cooperative agreement administrative responsibility of 80 acres within the Butte Valley Wildlife Area (T. 47 N., R. 2 W., Section 28) to the California Department of Fish and Game.

3. Transfer via exchange, R&PP, or sale to the County of Siskiyou the Hornbrook refuse transfer site (T. 47 N., R. 6 W., Section 29, N1/2 of SE1/4 of NE1/4).

4. Transfer via R&PP or exchange to the City of Yreka, the County of Siskiyou or other qualified local agency the Humbug Gulch parcel encompassing approximately 140 acres (T. 45 N., R. 7 W., Section 21). Offer for exchange to any party after two years from the approval of the Final RMP.

5. 1025 acres near Hawkinsville (T. 45 N., R. 7 W., Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11) are suitable for community development purposes as a reservation for Federally recognized Indian tribe(s). If congressional sponsorship is unavailable, offer for exchange to any party after five years from the approval of the Final RMP.

6. All public land interests not noted above in II A-H (1-5) are available for exchange.

7. The majority of the available commercial forest land would be managed as restricted.

III. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

A. Amend the existing Habitat Management Plan (HMP) and Memorandum of Understanding with California Department of Fish and Game for Horseshoe Ranch. The amended HMP will identify specific land acquisition needs, establish the desired plant community within each ecological site necessary to favor deer and, possibly, elk use. The HMP will also identify recreational facilities and access necessary to promote a non-motorized, semi-primitive recreation experience.

B. Develop an integrated resource activity plan for the Klamath River below River Mile 181 and the Shasta River Canyon which identifies high priority land acquisitions, designates appropriate roads and trails for recreational access, identifies management facility needs to protect the ACEC and riparian zone, and cooperative actions with adjacent landowners.

C. Amend the existing river management plan for the Klamath River above Copco to reflect the Final Eligibility and Suitability Report for the Upper Klamath Wild and Scenic River Study and the recommendations of the Klamath Falls Resource Management Plan.

D. Develop a Research Natural Area/ACEC management plan for Jenny Creek which identifies necessary land acquisition and/or cooperative agreements with landowners to protect the nesting Bald Eagle, enhance the native fisheries, and allow for non-motorized access by American Indian traditionalists. Manage in conformance with the recommendations of the final Medford Resource Management Plan, i.e. as an ACEC and, if determined suitable, as a "scenic" component of the National Wild and Scenic River System.

E. Continue annual monitoring of steelhead spawning success along lower Dry Creek. Maintain the existing management facilities, i.e. gabions and fences, as needed.

F. Develop an integrated resource activity plan for the Shasta Valley Wetlands if BLM acquires available privately-owned unimproved lands within the area. The activity plan will be developed in cooperation with California Department of Fish and Game, California Department of Transportation, the County of Siskiyou and interested organizations/individuals. The plan will identify forage allocation and desired plant communities for domestic and native grazing, acquisition/cooperative management needs, a network of management facilities to protect the native wetlands, wildlife produc-

tivity targets, water quality base and target standards, and public access needs which do not adversely impact the native biota.

G. Develop agreement and/or legislative amendment to modify the boundary of the Klamath National Forest to include the public land noted in II H(1) above and to exclude the Forest Service-administered land noted above in II A(5) and C(8).

H. Contact County of Siskiyou, City of Yreka and other qualified public agencies to acquire management responsibility of parcels noted above in II H (3,4).

I. Contact California Department of Fish and Game to acquire permanent management responsibility for the parcel of public land noted above in II H (2).

K. Revoke existing withdrawals and terminate classifications at Carson Gulch, Osburger Gulch, Lennox Rock, and Hawkinsville.

L. Conduct resource inventories (archaeological, sensitive species, hazardous materials, minerals, and timber) on lands available for exchange, sale, or administrative transfer.

M. Maintain or improve the long-term sustained yield of forest products from the available commercial forest lands.

N. Contact the State of California and the County of Siskiyou regarding development of a report addressing the suitability of Shasta River for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

RATIONALE FOR THE KLAMATH PROPOSED ACTION

BLM and the California Department of Fish and Game have a successful cooperative management relationship at Horseshoe Ranch which protects the natural values while minimizing taxpayer costs. This relationship is mirrored by BLM and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife on the north side of the state boundary. Expansion of public land administration westward to Interstate 5 would complement public management (Pacific Crest Trail, Soda Mountain Wilderness Study Area, existing public land ownership, etc.) in Oregon, enhance public accessibility, and provide more effective long term protection of the interstate deer herd.

Designation of an ACEC in Jenny Creek is consistent with proposed designation by BLM of an ACEC in Oregon to protect the native fisheries. The presence of a nesting Bald Eagle in proximity to roads and a power-line add to the special management needs for this important drainage. Since these values are located in the canyon, it is not necessary to acquire additional uplands.

The upper Klamath River (above Copco) has been determined suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The California segment of this corridor possesses characteristics considered appropriate for a classification as "Scenic". If the Oregon segments of the study corridor are included within the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System through the conclusive action of the U.S. Congress, then the relatively short California segment of this same river will be recommended for inclusion. This action will enhance protection of the overall corridor and provide resource management continuity by BLM in both states.

In the area south of the upper Klamath River in the vicinity of Shovel Creek and Secret Spring Mountain the BLM determined the resource values to be of only local consequence. Moreover, the ownership of the area (principally Pacific Power and Light), the low intensity land uses, and generally rugged topography would seem to favor protection of any extant values. A portion of this area, McGavin Peak, is primarily in federal ownership and contains a small wild horse herd. Due to the proximity of the Goosenest Ranger District headquarters at Macdoel, this specific area would be most efficiently managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

The lower Shasta River is an existing ACEC to protect the regionally significant Chinook salmon spawning habitat. Since this same segment of the river was determined eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers, a management boundary is established to meet both purposes. Moreover, the preliminary classification for this segment is identical to the existing "recreational" classification for the Klamath River above and below its confluence with the Shasta River. Withdrawal of the floodplain from mineral entry within the Shasta River canyon is deemed necessary to protect habitat improvements, public investments, spawning habitat, and recreational opportunities.

Black Mountain and the area east of Interstate 5 was considered for acquisition under the Enhancement of Natural and Cultural Values alternative. The Black Mountain area contains resource values of questionable

value. Prudence would suggest that BLM not acquire privately owned lands unless the area contains high public values which are considered at risk. The area is managed for low intensity uses and threats to any resource values over the life-span of the RMP are considered negligible.

Designation of a narrow corridor for the Klamath River between Iron Gate Dam and the Klamath River canyon (River Mile 181) recognizes the extremely limited public ownership within this segment of the existing "Recreational" component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This action also recognizes existing private land ownerships and approved land uses.

Although Dry Creek is a relatively small and isolated parcel of public land, the lowermost portion of the creek contains very productive, although irregular, steelhead spawning habitat. The regional quality of this habitat requires public stewardship.

Shasta Valley contains a regionally significant amount of native wetlands. Topographic separation enhances the edge effect or biological value of these wetlands. Long term costs to manage these native wetlands would be less than the cost of creating and/or maintaining human-made reservoirs or wetlands. With relatively minor changes in water and livestock management, the wetlands of this area could produce significantly more waterfowl. The quality of the water supply and dependent fisheries would also improve. The location of these wetlands also invites public awareness and compatible recreational use in an area with limited existing public lands. Impacts to livestock grazing and agricultural use would be minimal and the lands have little other apparent economic value. Some local citizens expressed concern that acquisition, via exchange, of these wetlands could adversely impact the local economy and, possibly, county revenues. Also some areas identified for acquisition did not contain native wetlands; rather they contained reservoirs and some agricultural soils in spots where wetlands were drained. In response to these concerns, BLM has reduced and shifted the area intended for acquisition. As with all acquisitions the BLM will strive to gain local support and understanding for the acquisitions in the Shasta Valley, especially from the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors.

The remaining scattered public lands have little apparent public value. The productive forest lands are suited for private management or transfer to the Klamath National Forest (McGavin Peak area). Specific parcels lend themselves to long-term stewardship by the U.S.

Forest Service because of resource values (e.g. the Willow Creek Mountain Spotted Owl Habitat Conservation Area, Pluto Cave and Butte Valley Land Use Project) or simple land management efficiencies (e.g. Iron Dyke Owl Habitat Area, Goosenest, etc.). In discussions with the U.S. Forest Service, BLM discovered their interest in Shasta Grass Lake. Since this lake is within their sphere of interest and is near a Forest Service administrative site, it would not be necessary or efficient for BLM to pursue acquisition as considered in the Enhancement of Natural and Cultural Values alternative.

The Hawkinsville parcel is suited for community development purposes. Due to its location near a full service community; i.e., the county seat Yreka, and specific interest by the Native American Indian community, this public land is generally adequate for establishment of a reservation. Public lands are rarely suitable for this use.

The "no leasing" decision, "no surface occupancy" restriction on mineral leasing and the locatable mineral withdrawals on the specified lands, are warranted to protect the natural and cultural values identified in certain key areas of this management area. Lesser restrictions, such as those contained in the 43 CFR 3809 regulations and standard mineral lease terms and conditions, were considered and deemed inadequate to protect these values.

TRINITY MANAGEMENT AREA

MAP 2 in packet

I. RESOURCE CONDITION OBJECTIVES

A. Trinity River

1. Enhance recreation opportunities related to use of the Trinity River including mineral collection.
2. Maintain scenic quality along the river corridor.
3. Protect and enhance the anadromous fisheries of the Trinity River.
4. Interpret and protect key cultural and natural resources for the public including the Helena Townsite, Rush Creek, Montana Cabin and Salt Flat.
5. Maintain the riparian habitat in Class I or Class II condition.

6. Resolve survey-related trespass uses.

7. Consolidate and increase, as feasible, public ownership within areas of low intensity or undeveloped land uses which constitute the designated river corridor.

8. Maintain a limited supply of forest products from available commercial forest lands, if not in conflict with the above goals.

9. Maintain opportunities for the exploration and production of locatable mineral values outside the protected areas.

B. Tunnel Ridge

1. Protect the wilderness characteristics on 4,875 acres of public land adjoining the Trinity Alps Wilderness Area in cooperation with the Shasta-Trinity National Forests.

2. Maintain and enhance if feasible the quality of spotted owl habitat within this area.

C. North of Trinity River/Deadwood/Indian Creek

1. Maintain or improve the long-term sustained yield of forest products from the available commercial forest lands.

2. Maintain the quality of existing deer winter range habitat.

3. Provide enhanced access for semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities and to Native American Indian heritage resources.

4. Protect existing habitat for special status species including Bald Eagle and spotted owl. Manage the Eastman Gulch Owl Habitat Area in cooperation with the Trinity National Forest.

5. Provide opportunities for mineral development.

6. Protect the historic resources of the Deadwood area and Indian Creek townsites.

7. Maintain the riparian and fisheries habitat of anadromous fisheries streams including Canyon, Indian, and Deadwood Creeks.

8. Maintain the existing scenic quality of BLM administered lands

D. Grass Valley Creek Watershed

1. Reduce the sediment load entering the Trinity River via Grass Valley Creek for the improvement of anadromous fisheries.

E. Remainder of Management Area

1. Enhance the ability to acquire high value resource lands within the Redding Resource Area by disposal of public land interests within the Trinity management area.

2. Enhance resource management efficiency and the public service mission of local, state, and Federal agencies via transfer of jurisdiction of specific public lands from BLM.

3. Afford opportunities to meet community development needs for Federally recognized Indian tribes.

II. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

A. Trinity River

1. Designate the area shown on Map 2 (in packet) as the corridor for this "Recreational" component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This variable width corridor excludes existing and approved developed land uses. Within developed areas, the corridor is limited to the riparian zone and, if appropriate, the undeveloped viewshed behind the developed area. Outermost boundaries of the corridors were established using the following criteria (in descending priority): definable topographic features, roads, surveyed ownership lines, line-of-sight, and 1/4 mile from normal high water. Due to scale, a very few small developed areas excluded from the corridor are not shown on Map 2. This information is available for review at the Redding Area office.

2. Manage all public lands as VRM Class II.

3. Manage all public lands within the corridor as Roaded Natural or Semi-Primitive Motorized.

4. Limit motorized vehicle use to designated roads and trails.

5. Allow forest management practices consistent with VRM Class II guidelines and special status species protection. All available commercial forest land would be managed for the enhancement of other resource values. See Appendix G for acreage assigned to the various management categories.

6. Maintain existing withdrawals from mineral entry at Junction City and Douglas City campgrounds (58 acres and 140 acres respectively). Withdraw other proposed and developed public facilities from mineral entry. Withdraw specific cultural resources from mineral entry including Helena, Rush Creek, Ohio Flat, Salt Flat, and Montana Cabin. Withdraw anadromous fisheries habitat improvements from mineral entry including Steiner Flat and Cemetery Hole. New acquisitions in this area would not be opened for locatable mineral entry.

7. Offer for mineral leasing with no surface occupancy within areas withdrawn from mineral entry.

8. Offer mineral material disposals only to enhance riparian vegetation, anadromous fisheries habitat or when not in conflict with the long-term protection of natural values.

9. Area is closed to livestock grazing.

10. Acquire available unimproved lands within the corridor.

11. Seek administrative transfer of three parcels (N1/2 Section 4, N1/2 Section 5, T. 32 N., R. 10 W., W 1/2 Section 29, All Section 30, All except W 1/2 of SW 1/4 Section 31, and W 1/2 Section 32, T. 33 N., R. 10 W.) totaling approximately 1,450 acres from the Trinity National Forest.

B. Tunnel Ridge

4,875 acres of public land are designated as wilderness

C. North of Trinity River/Deadwood/Indian Creek

1. Maintain existing Visual Resource Management classes.

2. Maintain existing Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classes.

3. Vehicles are limited to designated roads and trails which may be closed between November 15 and April 15 to protect the wintering deer herd.

4. Withdraw all public land within 1/4 mile of the Jennings Gulch Bald Eagle nesting site from mineral entry. Withdraw the Indian Creek townsite from mineral entry.

5. Acquire title to State of California lands within Section 16, T. 34 N., R. 11 W. between Fox and Brock Gulches.

6. Mineral material disposals are not allowed within the 100-year floodplain of anadromous fishery streams (including Canyon, Indian and Deadwood Creeks) unless such actions enhance anadromous fisheries habitat.

7. Consolidate and increase public land ownership within the area by acquiring available unimproved lands which: adjoin the Trinity River Corridor, facilitate reforestation and other sustained yield forestry practices, protect anadromous fisheries, provide public access to public lands, protect sensitive species habitat, conserve regionally important cultural resources, provide access to identified Native American heritage resources, or enhance overall efficiency of public land administration.

8. Transfer via R&PP, sale, or exchange to a qualified organization one parcel of public land near Lewiston to increase the size of the community cemetery.

9. The majority of the available commercial forest land would be managed as restricted.

D. Grass Valley Creek Watershed

1. Manage as VRM class II.

2. Manage as semi-primitive motorized.

3. Limit vehicle use to designated roads and trails.

4. BLM-administered roads and trails within the zone of decomposed granite-derived soils are closed to vehicle use during the rainy season and could be closed on a year-round basis at the discretion of the BLM to protect the resource values of these erosion sensitive areas. Also, soil disturbing activities would be conducted only when no new, long-term increases to erosion would result.

5. Mineral material disposals are permitted if they enhance, or are not in conflict with, the protection of the watershed.

6. Available for mineral leasing with no surface occupancy.

7. Acquired lands containing decomposed granitic soils will not be open for locatable mineral entry.

8. Close public lands to livestock grazing.

9. Acquire available unimproved lands within the watershed via appropriated funding, exchange or dona-

tion contingent that funds also be included to manage these lands consistent with I.D.1. and II.D. 1-8.

E. Remainder of Management Area

1. Transfer to Trinity County via the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP), Airport Grant, or exchange three parcels of public land encompassing approximately 80 acres near Weaverville Airport.

2. Transfer two parcels of public land encompassing approximately 60 acres near McKinney Gulch and Mill Creek to the Trinity National Forest.

3. 50 acres near Hayfork (W 1/2, Section 13, T. 31 N., R. 12 W.) are suitable for community development purposes as a reservation for Federally recognized Indian tribe(s) or for community purposes through the Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act. If congressional sponsorship is unavailable or if an R&PP application is not perfected, offer for exchange to any party after five years from the approval of the Final RMP.

4. BLM-administered roads and trails within the zone of decomposed granite-derived soils are closed to vehicle use during the rainy season and could be closed on a year-round basis at the discretion of the BLM. Also, soil disturbing activities would be conducted only when no new, long-term increases to erosion would result.

5. All public land interests not noted above in II A-E (1-4) are available for exchange.

6. The majority of the commercial forest land would be managed as restricted.

III. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

A. Develop agreement and/or legislative amendment to modify the boundary of the Trinity National Forest to include the public land noted in II E(2) above and to exclude the public land noted above in II A(11).

B. Modify the existing Trinity River Recreation Area Management Plan to reflect the designated corridor of the Trinity River (i.e. a "Recreational" component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Continue implementation of recreational developments and monitoring prescribed in the existing management plan

(refer to NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE in the Proposed RMP).

C. Publish Federal Register notice(s) regarding designation of the Trinity River corridor, mineral withdrawals, interagency transfers, and road designations.

D. Contact Trinity County regarding transfer of public land near Weaverville Airport.

E. Develop an integrated resource activity plan(s) within the area north of the Trinity River, and within the lower Indian Creek and Deadwood Creek areas. The plan(s) will: identify priority land acquisitions, identify priorities for resolving inadvertent survey-related trespass cases, designate roads and trails for public-administrative and Native American Indian access, locate sensitive resource locations, detail the desired plant communities for upland/riparian ecological sites, assess reforestation needs, determine annual allowable forest products yield, and prescribe actions needed to enhance deer, special status species, and fishery habitats. Cooperate with the U.S. Forest Service in studies to determine the suitability of Canyon Creek to be included as a "recreational" component in the National Wild and Scenic River System.

F. Conduct resource inventories (archaeological, special status species, hazardous materials, minerals, and timber) on lands available for sale or exchange.

G. Terminate BLM classification at Steel Bridge campground and Limekiln Gulch.

H. Actively participate in the Trinity River Task Force for the purpose of implementing the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act.

I. Develop an integrated watershed rehabilitation plan, using the coordinated resource management plan (CRMP) plan process, for the Grass Valley Creek watershed. Incorporate, as feasible, recommendations of the 1992 Natural Heritage Institute final report and the 1992 Soil Conservation Service erosion study.

J. If significant acreage is acquired in the Grass Valley Creek watershed, consider the area for an ACEC.

RATIONALE FOR THE TRINITY PROPOSED ACTION

The Federal government has a significant commitment to manage the Trinity River. The river is an existing "Recreational" component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and the focus of an interagency fisheries improvement task force. The Trinity has significant recreational values and is highly accessible and attractive to the public. To provide adequate protection of these regionally significant values, a withdrawal from mineral entry of developed sites and significant cultural values is deemed necessary. The lesser restrictions of the 43 CFR 3809 regulations were deemed inadequate to protect natural and cultural values. In response to public input demonstrating the limited activity on existing mining claims and the regulatory requirements of the State of California, BLM has determined that a total withdrawal from mineral location of existing public lands is not necessary along the Trinity River. Restrictions on the development of mineral materials (principally sand and gravel) will segregate incompatible uses while minimizing adverse damage to sensitive resource values.

Designation of the proposed corridor for the Trinity River will adequately protect public owned and privately owned unimproved interests along or near the river. Existing (and approved) privately owned developments near the river generally conform with a "Recreational" designation but are excluded from the designated corridor to resolve cases of inadvertent trespass and to facilitate local land use planning decisions. BLM is working with the Trinity County/BLM liason Committee to resolve inadvertent trespass cases. BLM is committed in furthering this resolution after establishing the Trinity River corridor.

Public lands surrounding the Trinity River corridor and in the Deadwood area have value for dispersed recreation, scenic quality (especially near the Trinity River), fisheries, special status species habitat, cultural resources, forest products, and minerals. BLM is well suited to manage this multiple use prescription. Ownership in these areas is quite varied as is past management practices. Noticeable scenic contrasts are found along ownership boundaries. On many privately owned parcels, forested lands are seriously under-stocked. Holistic management is required to ameliorate past damages while providing for future resource needs. Consolidation of public ownership within this area will benefit the public and enhance overall resource management effec-

tiveness. Since the Draft RMP, BLM has reduced the area identified for acquisition principally between Lewiston and Weaverville. The paucity of existing public land, dominant corporate ownership and limited resource values suggest that acquisition by BLM would be unwarranted. Moreover, newly proposed acquisitions in Grass Valley Creek argue for a reduced expansion of public lands elsewhere in Trinity County.

A number of organizations recommended that BLM acquire title to the Grass Valley Creek watershed. The watershed contributes a large volume of sediment to the Trinity River greatly impacting salmonid spawning and rearing habitat. Since BLM's ability to protect the salmonid habitat is dependent on reducing this sediment discharge, acquisition and rehabilitation of the Grass Valley Creek watershed was added to the Final RMP. BLM and the other agencies of the Trinity River Task Force recognize that Grass Valley Creek is linked inextricably to the Trinity River restoration program and embrace the recommendations of a report prepared by the Natural Heritage Institute that a responsible organization should acquire fee simple title to the highly erosive tributary watershed. In contrast to other recommendations of this RMP, BLM does not reasonably foresee that acquisition and rehabilitation of the watershed can be accomplished within its current or predicted budget. Additional appropriations are requisite to acquiring and rehabilitating the watershed as well as operating and maintaining this effort. Since development of the Proposed Redding Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement, BLM has acquired administrative responsibility of more than 16,000 acres in and adjoining the Grass Valley Creek watershed. Monies were allocated for some rehabilitation as well. BLM has subsequently determined that land exchanges are reasonable options to be used in acquiring residual, privately-owned lands in Grass Valley Creek if such properties are willingly offered to BLM or their cooperators.

The current cooperative management of Tunnel Ridge by the Trinity National Forest (under a Memorandum of Understanding with BLM) is working well. No change is deemed necessary in this relationship.

Under the Enhancement of Natural and Cultural Values alternative, BLM considered retaining public lands within the Weaverville sphere of influence and greatly increasing public land ownership within the deer winter range of the Weaverville herd. We deem it necessary to focus BLM acquisition efforts as a reflection of limited available exchange base, i.e. a disparity between public lands

identified for disposal versus private lands identified for acquisition. To be effective, BLM must consolidate lands in areas of relatively higher resource value and higher efficiency possibilities. Due to the sheer number of adjoining landowners, demands for local services, and to provide for homogenous local planning the public lands within the sphere of influence of Weaverville are best suited to help BLM acquire lands elsewhere. This is especially true if the quality of the deer winter range is likely to erode due to actions beyond BLM's control. In other areas, BLM recognizes the limited likelihood of successful acquisition due to majority ownership by corporate firms within portions of the deer winter range, e.g. Reading, Browns, Little Browns, and Rush Creeks. Finally, BLM is recommending acquisition in Grass Valley Creek watershed which should compensate for any BLM administered deer winter range transferred to the private sector via exchange.

The Trinity Management Area contains 3,745 acres of northern spotted owl habitat within three key areas of public land, i.e. Eastman Gulch, Tunnel Ridge, and Rich Gulch. A portion of Eastman Gulch (549 acres) contains one known pair of spotted owls and will be managed as a Owl Habitat Area. The three key areas within the Trinity Management Area adjoin large expanses of federally administered habitat. BLM administered habitat is considered an integral component of this overall habitat principally administered by the Trinity National Forest within designated Habitat Conservation Areas. The BLM administered habitat is considered critical in terms of owl dispersal. Purchase of additional privately owned habitat will enhance the ability of BLM to protect the species and diminish the likelihood of habitat degradation through development and land-uses allowed under private ownership.

One parcel near Hayfork is well suited for community development purposes. Local Native American Indians have a long standing interest in this specific parcel. If local Wintu are recognized as a tribe by the Federal government, this parcel could be used in the development of a small Indian reservation. A five year period following the Record of Decision for this RMP will allow sufficient opportunity for the American Indian community to apply for Federal recognition, gain Congressional support for land transfer, or lease/purchase under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

Other BLM-administered interests have low public values, are uneconomical to manage and are best suited for management by private landowners.

The "no surface occupancy" restriction on mineral leasing, and locatable mineral withdrawals on the specific lands, are warranted to protect the natural and cultural values identified in certain key areas of this management area. Lesser restrictions, such as those contained in the 43 CFR 3809 regulations and standard mineral lease terms and conditions, were considered and deemed inadequate to protect these values.

SHASTA MANAGEMENT AREA

MAP 2 in packet

I. RESOURCE CONDITION OBJECTIVES

A. Interlakes Special Recreation Management Area

1. Provide a regional opportunity for motorized recreation with a focus within the Gene Chappie/Shasta Off-Highway Vehicle Area.
2. Enhance non-motorized recreation opportunities within the area via a greenway connecting Redding to Shasta Dam along the Sacramento River.
3. Maintain or improve the long-term sustained yield of forest products from available commercial forest lands.
4. Improve the long term condition and protection of deer winter range habitat.
5. Maintain special status species habitat.
6. Maintain the existing scenic quality of the area.
7. Maintain opportunities to explore and develop freely available minerals on public lands.

B. West of French Gulch

1. Maintain or improve the long-term sustained-yield of forest products from the available commercial forest lands.
2. Improve the condition of deer winter range habitat.
3. Protect significant historic elements of the French Gulch and Deadwood mining districts.
4. Maintain opportunities to explore and develop freely available minerals on public lands.

5. Enhance existing semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities.

C. Swasey Drive Area of Critical Environmental Concern

Conserve and interpret prehistoric and historic archaeological resources on public lands.

D. Lower Clear Creek and Mule Mountain

1. Enhance anadromous salmonid habitat.
2. Restore the quality and quantity of riparian vegetation to Class I and Class II.
3. Enhance non-motorized recreation opportunities by establishing a greenway from the Sacramento River to the Whiskeytown Unit of the National Recreation Area along Clear Creek.
4. Maintain the scenic quality of the canyon above Clear Creek Road Bridge.
5. Protect the native plant communities and associated fauna of the area.
6. Protect the historic values of the area.

E. Clear Creek Uplands

1. Enhance the resource management efficiency and public service mission by transfer of administrative responsibilities, via the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, to a qualified organization or government entity.

F. Remainder of Management Area

1. Enhance the ability to acquire high value resource lands within the Redding Resource Area by disposal of public land interests within the Shasta Management Area.
2. Enhance resource management efficiency and the public service mission of local, state, and Federal agencies via transfer of jurisdiction of specific public lands from BLM.

II. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

A. Interlakes Special Recreation Management Area

1. Motorized vehicle use is limited to designated roads and trails which may be closed between November 15 and April 15 to protect the wintering deer herd.

2. Area is managed as Semi-Primitive, Non-Motorized, Semi-Urban, Semi-Primitive Motorized, and Roded Natural.

3. Area is closed to new grazing leases.

4. Area is designated a Special Recreation Management Area incorporating the Gene Chappie-Shasta Off-Highway Vehicle Area.

5. Public lands within the viewshed of Whiskeytown Lake of the Whiskeytown Unit of the National Recreation Area and Shasta Dam Scenic Drive are managed as VRM Class II.

6. Lands acquired using State of California funds will not be opened to mineral location, but will be available for mineral leasing.

7. Maintain withdrawal from mineral entry on all public land within 1/4 mile of normal high water of the Sacramento River, the spillway elevation of Keswick Reservoir, and the 800 foot elevation within Spring Creek.

8. Offer all public lands within the area east of the Sacramento River and within 1/4 mile west of the Sacramento River for mineral leasing with no surface occupancy.

9. Mineral material disposals are not allowed within the 100-year floodplain of anadromous fishery streams in the area east of the Sacramento River unless such actions enhance salmonid spawning, riparian vegetation, or semi-primitive recreation opportunities.

10. Acquire available unimproved lands which provide legal public access to adjoining public lands, complete segments of recreational trails, enhance protection of sensitive resources, provide opportunities for public interpretation, enhance reforestation efforts (including habitat improvement for sensitive species), or enhance long-term administration of the area.

11. The majority of the available commercial forest land would be managed as restricted.

B. West of French Gulch

1. Manage as Roded Natural and Semi-Primitive Motorized.
2. Acquire available unimproved lands which: enhance long-term forestry management, possess critical

habitat for wintering deer, contain significant cultural resources, enhance protection or restoration of special status species habitat, provide physical access to public lands, or enhance long-term administration of the area.

3. Vehicle use is limited to designated roads and trails.
4. The majority of the available commercial forest land would be managed as restricted.

C. Swasey Drive Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

1. Manage as Semi-Primitive Motorized.
2. Vehicles are limited to designated roads and trails.
3. Area is designated as an ACEC.

D. Lower Clear Creek and Mule Mountain

1. Public land within the 100-year floodplain is withdrawn from mineral entry. This same area is open to recreational mineral collection.
2. Vehicles are limited to designated roads and trails on all other public lands.
3. Public land within the 100-year floodplain is available for mineral leasing with no surface occupancy.
4. Mineral material disposals are not permitted within the 100 year floodplain unless such actions enhance salmonid spawning or the restoration of riparian vegetation.
5. Area is managed as Roaded Natural and Semi-Primitive Motorized.
6. Manage all public land upstream of Clear Creek Road bridge as VRM Class II.
7. Acquire available, unimproved private land which: contain important anadromous salmonid habitat, lay within the 100-year floodplain, possess significant historic or socio-cultural resources, provide public access to public lands within the area, contain important scenic qualities within the creek viewshed above Clear Creek Road bridge, or facilitate long term resource protection of the area.

E. Clear Creek Uplands

1. Transfer, via the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP), four parcels of public land encompassing

approximately 280 acres to any qualified organization or agency for the purposes expressed by the Hometown/Clear Creek Preserve Coalition. If an acceptable R&PP application is not perfected within two years of the Record of Decision for this RMP the parcels will be offered for exchange.

F. Remainder of Management Area

1. Transfer via the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) or exchange to Shasta State Historic Park two parcels of public land encompassing approximately 160 acres (Section 25, T. 32 N., R. 6 W. and Section 30, T. 32 N., R. 5W.) to maintain the scenic integrity of the historic town setting.

2. Transfer via R&PP, sale, or exchange to a qualified organization administrative responsibility of the Central Valley Cemetery located on one parcel of public land at SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 30, T. 33 N., R. 5 W.

3. Transfer to County of Shasta via R&PP, exchange, or sale, the French Gulch and Shasta refuse transfer sites encompassing approximately 6 acres of public land.

4. Transfer via R&PP, sale, or exchange, to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, one parcel of public land in French Gulch to resolve an inadvertent trespass by the community cemetery.

5. Transfer via R&PP, or exchange, to the State of California, County of Shasta, City of Redding, community service districts or any other qualified organization administrative responsibility of any portion of 6,000 acres of public land to meet local communities services needs. Within two years from approval of the Final RMP the organizations mentioned above will be given an opportunity to submit R&PP applications for specific parcels prior to the land being offered for exchange. Offer for exchange to any party after two years from approval of the final RMP.

6. BLM-administered roads and trails within the zone of decomposed granite-derived soils are closed to vehicle use during the rainy season and could be closed on a year-round basis at the discretion of the BLM to protect the resource values of these erosion sensitive areas. Also, soil disturbing activities would be conducted only when no new, long-term increases to erosion would result

7. Vehicle use is limited to designated roads and trails.

8. All public land interests not noted in II A-F (1-5) are available for exchange.

9. The available commercial forest land would be managed as restricted.

III. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

A. Develop an integrated resources activity plan for the Interlakes Special Recreation Management Area which: identifies priority land acquisition needs, identifies sensitive resource protection locations, details the trail and management facilities development/maintenance needs, identifies potential site(s) for a regional firing range as proposed by a requesting agency(s), delineates Visual Resource Management Class areas, identifies important public interpretive needs, describes needed visitor services, details resource monitoring conditions and evaluates possible designation as a National Recreation Area.

B. Contact the County of Shasta and the State of California regarding development of reports addressing the suitability of Clear Creek and North Fork Cottonwood Creek for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Assist these agencies as feasible in development of these reports.

C. Develop a management plan for the long-term protection of the Swasey Drive cultural resources ACEC.

D. Develop an integrated resource activity plan for Clear Creek which: identifies high priority land acquisition, details habitat restoration needs for anadromous salmonids, delineates desired plant community and restoration needs for riparian vegetation, describes protective management facilities, lists important cooperators and their responsibilities, identifies important cultural resources, and describes the recreational opportunities for the public.

E. Contact the State of California, County of Shasta, City of Redding, and other qualified agencies/organizations regarding acquisition or administrative transfer of public land noted in II F (1-5) above.

F. Publish Federal Register notice(s) regarding vehicle designations, ACEC designation, designation of the Special Recreation Management Area, and mineral withdrawals.

G. Conduct resource inventories (archaeological, special status species, hazardous materials, minerals, and

timber) on lands available for exchange or administrative transfer.

H. Maintain a sustained yield harvest from the available commercial forest land.

RATIONALE FOR THE SHASTA PROPOSED ACTION

The Interlakes Special Recreation Management Area has significant state and regional value. Located directly between two units of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area and adjoining the growing population center of Redding, this area ties together separate recreational uses into a cohesive package of recreational opportunities. Off-highway vehicle use, hiking, biking, hang-gliding, sightseeing, fishing, boating, and hunting are recreational opportunities afforded by this area. Through close interagency cooperation, the public will benefit by integrating and enhancing existing public land assets managed by the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, and BLM. Recreational use, development of a greenway between Shasta Dam and Redding, protection of deer winter range, maintenance of water quality, development of mineral resources, maintenance of forest products supply, and protection of special status species habitat is a multiple land-use challenge well suited for BLM. BLM has an obligation to protect public investments within this area. Therefore, lands purchased using State of California funds should not be opened to mineral entry as a safeguard against mining-related patent applications and a potential loss of public ownership and use.

The area west of French Gulch fits well with the long-term administration of the Deadwood area immediately west in Trinity County. Again, BLM is well suited for management of the multiple resource values of this area. Land consolidation would reduce current trespass problems, enhance the long-term protection of this portion of the deer winter range habitat, improve public access, enhance recreational opportunities, and improve overall resource management efficiency.

The Swasey Drive cultural resources ACEC has a number of prehistoric sites which are uncommon in public stewardship. The proximity of a large population center has resulted in ongoing damage to these irreplaceable values. Special management attention is required and designation as an ACEC is warranted.

Lower Clear Creek could provide up to 6% of the anadromous fisheries production of the Sacramento River. Federal interests within the Clear Creek watersheds are considerable with BLM, National Park Service, and U.S. Forest Service astride or very near the creek along the majority of its course. The stream ends at the southern edge of the City of Redding and provides one of two (Sacramento River to Shasta Dam being the other) prime opportunities to develop a greenway connecting this population center to significant Federally-administered public lands. This greenway will benefit local and regional residents alike. The lower portion of the creek can benefit tremendously from community involvement in anadromous salmonid habitat and riparian habitat restoration projects. Above Clear Creek Road bridge, the canyon and Mule Mountain ridge provide additional primitive recreation opportunities, non-motorized access, and a scenic backdrop to users. Maintaining a mineral withdrawal on existing and future public lands within the 100-year flood plain while allowing recreational mineral collection will enhance BLM's ability to protect and manipulate the riparian zone while allowing non-impairing recreational use. A number of local residents and representatives of local organizations were concerned about disposal of approximately 280 acres of public land north of Clear Creek Road. This acreage contained locally important resource values within gerry-mandered public ownership boundaries. Clear Creek Road provides a clear demarcation between projected uses of the potential greenway connecting the Sacramento River and Whiskeytown Lake and rural residential development in the uplands. However, in response to the concerns of these local citizens, the 280 acres of public land are made available for transfer to a conservation organization for a period of two years following the Record of Decision for this RMP. Also the southern boundary of Clear Creek downstream of the Clear Creek Road bridge was shifted to the top of the bluff to protect the scenic quality and steep slopes of the corridor.

The remainder of the management area has limited apparent public values with the exception of specific parcels for use by local, state, and non-profit entities. Provision of open space to benefit local residents, although a noteworthy purpose, is more properly a concern of local governments. The Federal government collectively has provided abundant open space within easy commuting distance of Redding. California's Subdivision Map Act requires local consideration of public needs and uses and encourages the use of development fees to provide for these needs. Use of Federal lands is perhaps a poor substitute for meeting these localized

needs dependent on the character and location of these scattered parcels. With development of greenways along Clear Creek and the Sacramento River, the BLM is affirmatively providing additional opportunities with regional importance. Provision of additional open space would principally (if not solely) benefit the adjoining residents. Maintaining Federal ownership of some of the public lands near Redding during the life-span of the RMP is unwarranted based on past local agency demands and BLM's needs to acquire regionally significant values to benefit the public. A consolidated public land ownership pattern will benefit Shasta County residents and Federal taxpayers as well.

The "no surface occupancy" restriction on mineral leasing, and the locatable mineral withdrawals on the specific lands, are warranted to protect the natural and cultural values identified in certain key areas of this management area. Lesser restrictions, such as those contained in the 43 CFR 3809 Regulations and standard mineral lease terms and conditions, were considered and deemed inadequate to protect these values.

SACRAMENTO RIVER MANAGEMENT AREA

MAP 4b in packet

I. RESOURCE CONDITION OBJECTIVES

A. Sacramento Island

1. Improve and increase the Great Valley - Valley Oak Riparian Forest.
2. Improve anadromous salmonid habitat.
3. Enhance existing and develop additional waterfowl habitats.

B. Cottonwood Creek and Sacramento River parcels

1. Protect the riparian values of these scattered public lands.
2. Enhance the resource management efficiency and public service mission of local, state, and Federal agencies as well as conservation organizations via transfer of administration of specific public lands from BLM.

C. Hawes Corner

1. Ensure the long term survival of Orcuttia tenuis.

D. Bend Area

1. Protect existing and improve degraded riparian vegetation to Class I and II.
2. Enhance wetlands (native and human made) and dependent species.
3. Conserve archaeological resources and provide research opportunities on selected threatened or damaged sites.
4. Enhance anadromous fisheries.
5. Ensure long term survival of special status species.
6. Maintain and improve, if feasible, scenic quality.
7. Provide semi-primitive recreation opportunities.

E. Remainder of Management Area

1. Enhance the ability to acquire high value resource lands within the Redding Resource Area by disposal of scattered public land interests within the Sacramento River Management area.

II. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

A. Sacramento Island

1. Designate as a Research Natural Area/ACEC
2. Withdraw from mineral entry.
3. Offer for mineral leasing with no surface occupancy.
4. Allow mineral material disposals only if such actions are intended to enhance the natural values, i.e., anadromous salmonid habitat, waterfowl habitat, or long-term vegetation management.
5. Manage as Semi Primitive Motorized.
6. The area is closed to motorized vehicles.
7. Manage as VRM Class II.
8. The area is closed to livestock grazing.
9. Acquire adjacent available unimproved lands to enhance manageability.

B. Cottonwood Creek and Sacramento River parcels

1. Transfer jurisdiction of parcels of public lands on Cottonwood Creek and the Sacramento River above Balls Ferry and below Red Bluff to qualified public agencies or conservation organizations to afford long term protection of the riparian values.
2. Parcels are closed to motorized vehicle use.
3. Withdraw the parcels from mineral entry.
4. Offer for mineral leasing with no surface occupancy.
5. Mineral material disposals are not permitted unless such actions benefit the natural values.
6. The lands are closed to livestock grazing.
7. Manage as Semi-Primitive Motorized (to allow boat access)
8. Manage as VRM Class II

C. Hawes Corner

1. Designate as a Research Natural Area/ACEC.
2. Area is closed to livestock grazing.
3. Area is closed to vehicles.
4. Acquire available, unimproved privately owned portion of Orcuttia tenuis habitat or develop cooperative management agreement to protect the habitat.

D. Bend Area

1. Designate as an Outstanding Natural Area/ACEC.
2. Manage as Semi-Primitive Motorized and Roded Natural.
3. Offer lands for mineral leasing with no surface occupancy within one mile of the Sacramento River.
4. Vehicle use is limited to designated roads and trails.
5. Manage as VRM Class II.
6. Allow grazing in upland areas as a means to improve the desired plant community. Close the riparian areas to grazing.

7. Permit mineral material disposals only if such action will not adversely affect habitat or management of the desired plant community.

8. Acquire available unimproved lands which (in descending priority): contain high priority habitat along the Sacramento River as depicted in the 1988 Sacramento River Riparian Atlas, front the Sacramento River, provide physical access to public land, contain known/potential wetland or special status species habitat, contain important cultural resources, or facilitate overall public management within the area.

E. Remainder of Management Area

1. All public land interests not noted above in II A-D are available for exchange.

III. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

A. Sacramento Island

Develop a Research Natural Area/ACEC management plan for Sacramento Island which identifies specific land acquisition and cooperative agreement needs for adjoining private lands, establishes a desired plant community for the river and adjacent ecological sites, identifies waterfowl and anadromous salmonid habitat improvement actions, and depicts necessary management facilities to disallow vehicle use while promoting pedestrian use.

B. Cottonwood Creek and Sacramento River Parcels

Contact public agencies and conservation organizations regarding potential administration of Cottonwood Creek and the scattered Sacramento River parcels.

C. Hawes Corner.

Contact adjoining landowner(s) to help protect the Orcuttia tenuis habitat or to purchase the private interests. Secure an administrative easement to provide access for management and install necessary facilities to preclude vehicle or grazing usage of the habitat. Develop a Research Natural Area/ACEC management plan to identify protection and monitoring needs.

D. Bend Area.

Amend or replace the existing Sacramento River Area Management Plan to incorporate the increased geographic focus and specific resource condition objectives of this management alternative. Determine the suitability of Battle Creek and Paynes Creek for inclusion

in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Incorporate the results of this determination and attendant management practices into the above area management plan. Incorporate the desired plant community prescriptions for the ecological sites noted in Appendix B of this document. Offer BLM assistance to the State of California and the counties of Shasta and Tehama to cooperatively develop a report to determine the suitability of the Sacramento River between Anderson and Red Bluff for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Based on public demand, explore designation of this area as a National Conservation Area.

E. Publish Federal Register notices regarding designation of three ACEC's, intention to conduct a suitability report for inclusion of Battle Creek and Paynes Creek into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and vehicle designations.

F. Contact public agencies and conservation organizations regarding potential administration of Cottonwood Creek and the scattered Sacramento River parcels.

G. Conduct resource inventories (archaeological, special status species, hazardous materials, and minerals) on lands available for exchange, sale, or administrative transfer.

RATIONALE FOR THE SACRAMENTO RIVER PROPOSED ACTION

The Sacramento River is the dominant geographic feature of northern California. Due to its central location and proximity to many towns and cities (including the State capitol), it is attractive and accessible to a large, increasingly urban population. 95% of the native riparian vegetation and wildlife habitat has been destroyed by modern human activities. The river provides 70% of the annual ocean harvest of salmon along the California coastline. This fisheries is imperiled due to continuing habitat loss and degradation.

Although public ownership is limited along much of this important river, public sector leadership is necessary to help restore and protect the sensitive habitat of this nationally significant river. Given the importance of the recreational opportunities and the regional and national significance of the natural values, the segment of the

Sacramento River between Balls Ferry Bridge and the gaging station below Sevenmile Creek is considered eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and should be managed as an Outstanding Natural Area to protect the increasingly important values associated with the river.

Battle Creek and Paynes Creek contain riparian values in excellent condition and warrant consideration for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

BLM has taken an affirmative role in the protection of slender Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia tenuis*). Under the proposed action BLM can further guard against the loss of *Orcuttia tenuis* habitat and may lessen the need to have the species listed as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Sacramento Island (not an "island" per se) near Knighton Road is the northernmost high priority critical habitat (in native condition) along the Sacramento River. The location of this increasingly important habitat near a large population center necessitates special management attention and warrants management as a Research Natural Area/Area of Critical Environmental Concern.

The small amount of public land and mineral development restrictions will have little impact on the mineral industry nor the local, regional, or State economy.

Transfer of Cottonwood Creek and Sacramento River parcels south of Red Bluff to other public agencies fully recognizes the natural values of these scattered public lands and provides for simple administration by other agencies equally committed to the habitat.

The "no surface occupancy" restriction on mineral leasing, and the locatable mineral withdrawals on the specified lands, are warranted to protect the natural and cultural values identified in certain key areas of this management area. Lesser restrictions, such as those contained in the 43 CFR 3809 regulations and standard mineral lease terms and conditions, were considered and deemed inadequate to protect these values.

ISHI MANAGEMENT AREA

MAP 3 in packet

I. RESOURCE CONDITION OBJECTIVES

A. Battle Creek (below Manton Road)

1. Improve semi-primitive recreation opportunities.
2. Enhance anadromous fisheries.
3. Maintain and improve the quality and quantity of riparian vegetation.
4. Protect the wildlife habitat of the canyon.
5. Maintain the scenic quality of the area.

B. Deer Creek

1. Ensure long term protection of raptors within the canyon.
2. Protect the scenic quality of the canyon.
3. Maintain and improve, if feasible, the fisheries habitat of Deer Creek.
4. Conserve the archaeological resources of the canyon.
5. Maintain the primitive recreation opportunities within the canyon.

C. Forks of Butte Creek

1. Protect and enhance the scenic quality of the canyon.
2. Maintain the fisheries habitat.
3. Improve the quality of riparian vegetation to Class I.
4. Maintain semi-primitive recreation opportunities.
5. Protect the historic values of the canyon.
6. Maintain the long-term sustained yield of forest products from the available commercial forest land outside the Butte Creek canyon.

D. Minnehaha Mine

1. Stabilize the ongoing erosion due to past mining practices.
2. Enhance water quality of Big Chico Creek.
3. Enhance the safety of human users of this area.

E. Upper Ridge Nature Preserve

1. Maintain existing semi-primitive recreation opportunities in cooperation with the Upper Ridge Wilderness Association.
2. Protect the mixed evergreen, riparian and oak woodland vegetation as well as the associated fauna.

F. Baker Cypress

1. Protect the habitat and existing stands of Baker cypress.
2. Encourage research of this species in conjunction with genetic and habitat studies of other stands of Baker cypress.

G. Remainder of Management Area

1. Enhance the resource management efficiency and public service mission of local, state, and Federal agencies via transfer of specific public lands from BLM.
2. Enhance the ability to acquire high value resource lands within the Redding Resource Area by disposal of scattered public land interests within the Ishi management area.

II. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

A. Battle Creek (below Manton Road)

1. Manage the area as Semi-Primitive Motorized.
2. Vehicles are limited to designated roads and trails.
3. Offer public lands within the corridor for mineral leasing with no surface occupancy.
4. Mineral material disposals are not permitted unless such actions enhance the natural values, e.g. fisheries habitat or riparian vegetation recovery.
5. The corridor is closed to new livestock grazing permits.

6. Manage the corridor as VRM Class II.

7. Acquire available unimproved lands within the corridor.

B. Deer Creek

1. 200 acres in Section 14, T. 25 N., R. 1 E. are designated as wilderness
2. Manage the area as VRM Class I.
3. Manage as Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized.
4. The area is closed to vehicles.
5. Offer public lands for mineral leasing with no surface occupancy.
6. The area is closed to livestock grazing.
7. Designate the area as an ACEC.
8. Mineral material disposals are not permitted.
9. Acquire available unimproved lands within the canyon.

C. Forks of Butte Creek

1. Designate Butte Creek Canyon from above the Forks of Butte Creek to Helltown as an Outstanding Natural Area/ACEC.
2. Manage as Semi-Primitive Motorized.
3. Vehicle use is limited to designated roads and trails.
4. Withdraw public lands from mineral entry.
5. Recreational mineral collection is permitted within the canyon.
6. Manage as VRM Class II.
7. The area is closed to grazing.
8. Acquire available, unimproved lands to protect scenic quality and enhance the recreational experience.
9. All of the available commercial forest land within Butte Creek canyon would be managed for the enhancement of other resource values. All other available commercial forest land would be managed as restricted.

D. Minnehaha Mine

1. Withdraw from mineral entry.
2. Public land is available for transfer to the State of California or local government via the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) or exchange.

E. Upper Ridge Nature Preserve

1. Area is closed to motorized vehicles.
2. Withdraw area from mineral entry.
3. Offer for leasing with no surface occupancy.

F. Baker Cypress

1. Designate as a Research Natural Area/ACEC.
2. Mineral material sales are permitted only if such actions enhance Baker cypress habitat.
3. Area is closed to grazing.
4. Vehicles are limited to designated roads and trails.
5. Offer for mineral leasing with no surface occupancy.

G. Remainder of Management Area

1. Long-term administration of all public land within the Mill Creek Study corridor and/or adjacent to the Gray Davis/Dye Creek Ranch Preserve will be in cooperation with The Nature Conservancy. Management will be consistent with the objectives of the approved land-use plan of the Preserve.
2. Transfer via exchange, the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP), or cooperative agreement the administrative responsibility of forty acres within the Tehama Wildlife Management Area (Section 6, T. 27 N., R. 1 W.).
3. Transfer via exchange or R&PP to the City of Chico, the County of Butte or other qualified organization title to seven parcels of public land in Big Chico Creek canyon (between Highway 32 and Musty Buck Ridge) encompassing approximately 520 acres. Within two years from approval of the Final RMP the government entities or organizations mentioned above will be given an opportunity to submit R&PP applications for specific parcels prior to the land being offered for exchange. Offer for exchange to any party after two years from approval of the final RMP. If Big Chico Creek is not

designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System an additional five parcels and 520 acres would be available for exchange or R&PP under the above conditions.

4. Transfer to Shasta County via Airport Grant or exchange fifteen acres of public land at Shingletown Airport in Section 24, T. 31 N., R. 1 E.

5. Transfer via R&PP or exchange to a qualified state/local agency or non-profit organization administrative responsibility of six parcels of public land encompassing approximately 800 acres in the West Branch Feather River (between Magalia Reservoir and Lake Oroville). Offer for exchange to any party after two years from approval of the Final RMP.

6. Transfer via exchange or R&PP to a qualified organization administrative responsibility of 35 acres of public land in lower Butte Creek (near Honey Run Bridge) within the NE 1/4 of Section 36, T. 22 N., R. 2 E. Offer for exchange to any party after two years from approval of the Final RMP.

7. Transfer via exchange or R&PP to the State of California all surface and submerged public lands encompassing approximately 6,400 acres within and adjacent to the Lake Oroville State Recreation Area. All lands identified by California or BLM as excess to park needs will be offered for exchange to any party after two years from approval of the Final RMP.

8. 200 acres of public land near the Middle Fork Feather River (W 1/2 of Section 4, T. 20 N., R. 6 E.) are suitable for community development purposes as a reservation for Federally recognized Indian tribe(s). If congressional support is unavailable, offer for exchange to any party after five years from the approval of the Final RMP.

9. Transfer via R&PP or exchange to Butte County or other qualified organization administration of the Forbestown Cemetery encompassing approximately 2.5 acres of public land in the NE 1/4 of Section 10, T. 19 N., R. 6 E.

10. Transfer jurisdiction of twelve parcels of public land encompassing approximately 1050 acres to the Shasta, Lassen, and Plumas National Forests. These parcels include: Pit River (NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 and NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 Section 34, T. 35 N., R. 1 W.), Dan Hunt Mountain portion of a California Spotted Owl Habitat Area (400 acres in Sections 3, 7, & 8, T. 33 N., R. 2 E.), Deadhorse

Falls (Section 6, T. 28 N., R. 3 E.), Devils Kitchen (NE 1/4, Section 12, T. 25 N., R. 2 E.), Middle Fork Feather River (E 1/2, Section T. 20 N., R. 6 E.) Forbestown (N 1/2, Section 10, T. 19 N., R. 6 E.), and Lumpkin Ridge (SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 Section 36, T. 21 N., R. 7 E.).

11. Terminate all lapsed R&PP lease and small tract classifications. Revoke all unused waterpower withdrawals.

12. All public land interests not noted above in II A-H (1-10) are available for exchange.

13. The available commercial forest land would be managed as restricted.

III. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

A. Develop suitability reports for the final classification and potential inclusion of Battle, Butte, and Deer Creeks in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

B. Contact the State of California and County of Tehama regarding development of report(s) addressing the suitability of Mill Creek for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Similarly contact Shasta and Butte counties, respectively, regarding development of reports addressing the suitability of Bear and Big Chico Creeks. Offer BLM assistance as feasible in development of these reports.

C. Develop an agreement with The Nature Conservancy for the long-term administration of public lands adjacent to the Gray Davis/Dye Creek Ranch Preserve.

D. Develop ACEC management plans for Deer Creek and Forks of Butte Creek and, an integrated resource activity plan for Battle Creek which identifies specific land acquisition needs, required access, cooperative management opportunities, management facility locations, ACEC boundaries, permissible actions, and necessary monitoring. The results of reports addressing the suitability for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System will be included as appropriate.

E. Develop agreements and/or legislative amendments to modify the boundaries of the Shasta, Lassen and Plumas National Forests to include the parcels of public land noted above in II G (10).

F. Contact the State of California, County of Shasta and appropriate local organizations regarding acquisition or transfer of public lands noted above in II G (2-9).

G. Publish Federal Register notices regarding vehicle designations, mineral withdrawals, ACEC designations, and intent to develop a report(s) addressing the suitability of Battle, Butte, Deer, Bear and Big Chico Creeks for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

H. Conduct resource inventories (archaeological, special status species, hazardous materials, minerals, and timber) on lands available for exchange or administrative transfer.

I. Maintain a sustained yield harvest from the available commercial forest land.

RATIONALE FOR THE ISHI PROPOSED ACTION

Deer Creek has tremendous biological importance due to the diversity and sensitivity of many species, including Peregrine Falcon and the spring run of Chinook salmon. The canyon contains nationally significant cultural resources in good to excellent condition. The creek also has regional recreational value along its length varying from hiking trails in Lassen Volcanic National Park to creek-side campgrounds in the Lassen National Forest, to whitewater running within and below the National Forest. The Federal government has a long-term commitment to the unmodified majority of this important stream. Public ownership of this remaining segment of the creek above the Deer Creek Irrigation Diversion Dam will help to ensure the long term protection and management continuity of the stream. Special management attention is necessary to protect the natural values, cultural resources, and adjoining wilderness (Ishi Wilderness) values, while providing opportunities for semi-primitive recreation. Therefore, designation as an ACEC is warranted.

Mill Creek has similar importance to Deer Creek; however, BLM has a very small presence along the stream. The Nature Conservancy is better suited to manage this stream due to the proximity of the Gray Davis-Dye Creek Ranch Preserve.

Butte Creek has regionally significant recreational and cultural values, coupled with local mineral and hydroelectric importance. Consolidation of public land within this area will benefit the public for a very long time. The stream is considered eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Competing public demands and proximity to a large population,

however, warrant additional management attention and designation as an Outstanding Natural Area/ACEC. The existing mineral withdrawal coupled with a recreational mineral collection program has worked well for the public and the natural resources. Expansion of this management strategy will enable BLM to protect sensitive resources while enhancing the recreational experience of most public land users.

Battle Creek has regional recreational, fisheries, and biological values. The most important segment of this creek corridor is below Manton Road (on South Fork). This segment contains the majority of Chinook salmon spawning habitat, generally adequate water flows for recreational pursuits, and nesting raptors including Bald Eagle. The Coleman National Fish Hatchery is also found along this segment. Public land consolidation along this important stretch of stream is warranted due to the aggregate of important values. Active management of this area complements BLM proposed management of the Sacramento River (Bend) area and the direction of the California Department of Fish and Game. Continued BLM administration of public lands above Manton Road hinges on a conclusive determination if this portion of South Fork Battle Creek is suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Until that determination is made, BLM should manage these lands in a manner which does not impair any outstandingly remarkable values.

The Baker cypress population is the largest and most vigorous known of this scattered species. Public retention and management as a Research Natural Area/ACEC is warranted given the limited distribution and current knowledge of the taxonomic/biological importance of this species.

Significant public funds have been spent to mitigate the environmental problems caused by mining at the Minnehaha Mine. It is anticipated that if future mining was allowed at this site the steep topography, serpentine soils and fragile environment would lead to further unacceptable problems. For these reasons the parcel will be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry.

Transfer of specific public lands to the U.S. Forest Service, state, and local agencies recognizes the long term management commitments of these agencies and would simplify overall public land management efficiency.

The Tyme Maidu (Berry Creek) Indian tribe has a long-standing interest in establishing a reservation or other community development on one parcel of public land near Bean Creek. BLM has no authority or mechanism to transfer public lands directly to the tribe or to the fiduciary responsibility of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The proposed action allows the tribe a period of five years to develop specific legislation in concert with their elected U.S. congressional representatives to establish tribal stewardship.

Based on public input, BLM reassessed a segment of Big Chico Creek and determined that it contains values warranting eligibility for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. Similarly, BLM determined Bear Creek in Shasta County to be eligible for inclusion. BLM will manage the public land in these corridors to protect their values until subsequent suitability studies are completed. If these streams are determined unsuitable, public lands in Big Chico Creek will be available for transfer to other agencies for a two year period. Public lands along Bear Creek would be available for exchange for higher public values elsewhere.

Under the Enhancement of Natural and Cultural Values alternative in the Proposed RMP, BLM considered acquisition in the Crystal Hill - Kanaka Peak area near Lake Oroville State Park. However, due to the proximity of California Department of Parks and Recreation administrative personnel, it would be prudent to transfer lands adjoining the state park to their jurisdiction. In the remaining area, regionally important cultural resource values are located on privately owned lands. Acquisition and management of these lands is best considered by another agency or organization.

YOLLA BOLLY MANAGEMENT AREA

MAP 4a in packet

I. RESOURCE CONDITION OBJECTIVES

A. Enhance the ability to acquire high value resource lands within the Redding Resource Area by disposal of BLM administered interests within the management area.

B. Enhance resource management efficiency and the public service mission of Federal agencies via transfer of jurisdiction of specific public lands from BLM.

II. LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

A. Transfer jurisdiction of twelve parcels of public land encompassing approximately 8,000 acres and an additional 1,800 of Federal mineral estate to the Trinity National Forest. These parcels include: Bluford Trail (E 1/2, Section 20, T. 30 N., R. 9 W.) Beegum Gorge, Beegum Peak eyrie (S 1/2 Section 19, Sections 20-22, W 1/2 Section 26, Sections 27-34, T. 29 N., R. 9 W. and Section 4, T. 28 N., R. 9 W.), Tedoc Mountain botanical area (NW 1/4, Section 28, T. 28 N., R. 9 W.), Wells Creek Special Interest Area (SW 1/4 Section 33, T. 28 N., R. 9 W.), Brushy Ridge (N 1/2, Section 24, T. 27 N., R. 9 W.), Pettyjohn Road access (S 1/4, Section 20, S 1/2 of NW 1/4 and S 1/2 Section 27 and SW 1/4 Section 26, T. 27 N., R. 8 W.), Maple Creek (Sections 34 & 35, T. 27 N., R. 8 W.) and South Fork Cottonwood Creek (N 1/2 Section 10 and Section 18, T. 26 N., R. 8 W.)

B. All public land interests not noted above in II A are available for exchange.

C. The majority of available commercial forest land would be managed as restricted.

III. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

A. Develop agreement and/or legislative amendment to modify the boundary of the Trinity National Forest to include the public land noted above in II A.

B. Contact the State of California and the counties of Shasta and Tehama regarding development of reports addressing the suitability of Middle Fork Cottonwood Creek and South Fork Cottonwood Creek for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Assist these agencies as feasible in development of these reports.

C. Revoke withdrawals for the Yolla Bolly National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area and the Arbuckle Mountain Project.

D. Conduct resource inventories (archaeological, special status species, hazardous materials, minerals, and timber) on lands available for exchange.

E. Publish Federal Register notice regarding withdrawal revocation.

RATIONALE FOR THE YOLLA BOLLY PROPOSED ACTION

The majority of public lands within this management area have limited public values due to relatively unimportant resources, low recreational demand, and generally poor access. Exceptions are parcels of public land adjacent to the boundary of the Trinity National Forest, most notably Beegum Gorge near Platina. Other exceptions include parcels adjacent to the Yolla Bolly Wilderness Area, Tedoc Mountain Special (Botanical) Interest Area, and several parcels which provide physical access to the National Forest. These parcels lend themselves to long term stewardship by the U.S. Forest Service with a field office (Ranger District Office) near Platina. The very limited amount of available commercial forest land and suitable rangeland are best managed in concert with adjoining and surrounding private land-owners. A few citizens were concerned that disposal of public land in this management area could adversely impact deer winter range. The land uses within the deer winter range are very low intensity. Even with the disposal of public land via exchange the overall quality of the deer winter range is expected to remain stable. Moreover, BLM can better utilize these scattered lands to acquire imminently threatened habitat near the Sacramento River.

Revocation of withdrawals for the Arbuckle Mountain Project and the Yolla Bolly National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area are necessary to make these public lands available for disposal via exchange.

Until BLM or other agencies address the suitability for including portions of South Fork and Middle Fork Cottonwood Creeks in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, public lands within the study corridor must be maintained in public ownership and managed during the interim period to protect any outstandingly remarkable values associated with the corridors. If BLM determines that these corridors are unsuitable for inclusion, public land interests should be disposed via exchange in conformance with the philosophy of the proposed action.